The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,590—VOL. LXXII. MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—July 9, at Parramatta, the wife of Walter Brown, M.D., of a son.

CAPPER.—July 8, at her residence, Tonabutta, near Cudgegong, Mrs. W. S. Capper, of a son.

PEARCE.—July 2, at her residence, Waverley Cottage, Baulkham Hill, Mrs. James Pearce, of a son.

THOMPSON.—July 10, at the residence of Mrs. Baton, Boundary-street, Waterloo, the wife of Charles Thompson, of a son. Both doing well.

MARRIAGE.

HUNT—SMITH.—June 29, at the Wesleyan Church, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, by the Rev. W. H. George, Richard, third son of Mr. G. T. Hunt, J.P., Pennant-street, to Fanny Bliss, daughter of Mr. G. H. Smith, George-street, Parramatta.

DEATHS.

BARDEN.—July 10, at St. Peters, Cook's River Road, Herbert Sidney, fifth and beloved son of James and Mary Barden, of Cornlan, aged 2 years.

BROADHURST.—July 10, Arthur Norton, the eldest and beloved son of William Gore and Mary Elizabeth Broadhurst, 78, George-street North, aged 3 years and 10 months.

COPE.—July 6, at Sydney, John Joseph Cope, only son of the late John Cope, Esq., of Totmonslow House, Staffordshire, England.

DUPAIN.—July 5, at her residence, Newtown Road, Ann, the widow of the late François Hypolite Dupain, of La Mothe, St. Hérave, Deux Sèvres, France, aged 49 years, of disease of the heart.

GORDON.—July 2, at Milton, Brisbane, Florence Caroline, aged 3 years and 10 months; July 3, Ethel Maud, aged 1 year and 4 months; and July 10, Herbert George, aged 6 years and 5 months, only daughters and eldest son of F. R. and Emily F. Gordon.

HUTCHINSON.—July 11, at her residence, 173, Oxford-street, of inflammation of the lungs, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Sanders Hutchinson, aged 47 years.

STUART.—July 8, after a short and severe illness, William John Stuart, only son of Mr. John Stuart, of 158, Pitt-street, leaving seven sisters to mourn their loss—beloved and respected by all who knew him, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE via BRISBANE, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, JAVA, and SINGAPORE, to EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and AMERICA.
The Company's new magnificent steamship
NORMANBY, 1000 tons,
J. A. Reddell, Esq., commander,
under contract with the Queensland Government, will be dispatched from the Cosmopolitan Wharf for
BRISBANE,
on MONDAY, July 12, at 5 p.m.,
taking H. M. mails and passengers for above ports, and also goods and specie for Somerset, Java, Singapore, and Hongkong direct; or for transhipment to Europe, China, Japan, or America.
This Company having effected satisfactory arrangements with the Messageries Maritime mail steamers, is prepared to book passengers at a through rate to Marseilles or any port at which the M. M. mail steamers call.
For full particulars as to rates of passage and other information, apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

GOODS intended for shipment by this steamer must have the port of destination distinctly marked on each package, or they cannot be received.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
The A. S. N. COMPANY'S Chartered Steamship
CYPHRENES, 2000 tons,
T. Wood, commander,
will be dispatched from this port for
SAN FRANCISCO
(with her Majesty's mails), on SATURDAY, July 31st, at 1 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.
For rates of passage, and all information connected with the above, apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

MAIL LINE ACROSS THE PACIFIC. THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S
TIME TABLE
BETWEEN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND CALIFORNIA.
The vessels of the Company leave Sydney (in New South Wales), calling at Auckland (in New Zealand), and Honolulu (in the Sandwich Islands), every 28 days, and San Francisco (in California), as under:

Leaves Sydney.		Leaves San Francisco.	
Cyphrenes	.. July 31	City of Melbourne	June 21
City of Melbourne	Aug. 28	Macgregor	.. July 19
Macgregor	.. Sep. 25	Mikado ..	.. Aug. 16
Mikado ..	.. Oct. 23	Cyphrenes	.. Sep. 13
		City of Melbourne	Oct. 11
		Macgregor	.. Nov. 8
		Mikado ..	.. Dec. 6

N.B.—The sailing from San Francisco may be later if the English mail has not arrived.
A train leaves San Francisco for New York daily, with branch lines through the States, and powerful steamers leave the latter city daily for England, thus affording a speedy and enjoyable trip to Europe.
Intending passengers from Europe and America are informed that the Company's local fleet trade from Sydney to all ports of the Australian colonies, by which means prompt connection is made with the above line.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE MANNING RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP DIAMANTINA, Captain Hersee, will be dispatched from the Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street, for Taree, Manning River, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. sharp.
JOHN GRAHAM, Agent.
All freight payable at Sydney.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, with Passengers, and Cargo.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 13th July, at 9 p.m., and every TUESDAY, at 9 p.m., leaving GRAFTON every SATURDAY, at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, THIS DAY, Monday, 12th July, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
To CLARENCE RIVER direct.—The PLATYPUS with passengers and cargo twenty-four hours after her arrival.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the late gale having sanded up the channel at Port Macquarie, the BALLINA will not be able to call at that port as advertised.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this Company's Steamships.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The Splendid Steamship KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.
This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, will leave as under:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF),
between King and Erskine streets:
EVERY MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.30
" TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.30
" WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.30
" THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.30
" FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.30.
Arriving at Newcastle in time for the morning (down) mail train.
NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY:
EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at 10.
" TUESDAY MORNING, at 10.
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 10
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 10
After arrival of the first (up) train.
FARES:
SALOON, 12s 6d. STEERAGE, 7s 6d.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 14 DAYS, by any trip of this steamer:
SALOON, 20s. STEERAGE, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
Offices—Patent Slip Wharf.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY:
THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM for COOKTOWN, calling at BRISBANE and TOWNSVILLE.
The magnificent steamship
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons burthen,
J. Torrance, commander,
will sail from this port on or about the 15th instant.
The whole ship above—promenade, spar-deck and quarter-deck, and the whole ship below, saloon, state rooms, and ladies' cabin—are thrown open to the steerage passengers at REDUCED RATES.
Passengers are informed that the vessel goes ALONGSIDE THE WHARF, and thus saves the expense of boat hire which is necessitated by steamers remaining outside the river at Cooktown.
Shippers of horses are informed that she landed last trip 79 horses, all in good order.
Cargo now being received at Struth's Wharf.
Immediate application for freight or passage is necessary to
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, at 11
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
SHELLHARBOUR.—To-morrow and Friday, at 8 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, CLYDE, MORUYA.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, TARBAN, &c.—TO-DAY, FROM KING-STREET: 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11. From Parramatta: 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Omnibuses in attendance to convey passengers to and from the steamers and the Park, &c. Fares, 3d.
Steamers, Steam Launches, and Lighters for hire at any hour.

BRISBANE WATER.—Steamer Pelican, from King-st., Tuesday and Friday, 7.30 a.m.; return 1.30 p.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
TO AUCKLAND.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.
TO LEVUKA, FIJI, via NEW CALEDONIA.—Steamer early in August.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 9; and Coonanbara, Tuesday night, at 11. GOODS for the PATERSON FORWARDED PER COLLAROY, this morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Governor Blackall, this day, Monday, at 4 p.m.
TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Balclutha 48 hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, 48 hours after arrival.
TO PORT DENISON.—Victoria, on or about Friday next. (See special advertisement.)
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Victoria, on or about Friday next. (See special advertisement.)
TO COOKTOWN (ENDEAVOUR RIVER).—Victoria, on or about Friday next. (See special advertisement.)
TO HONOLULU, via AUCKLAND.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.
TO SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN (Endeavour River) via PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY only.
The A. S. N. COMPANY intend dispatching their splendid steamship
VICTORIA, 1255 tons,
T. A. Lake, commander,
to the above ports on or about FRIDAY, 16th instant.
STEERAGE FARE TO COOKTOWN, £6.
SHIPPERS OF HORSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH!
For all information connected with the above apply at the Company's Offices.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intend dispatching the steamers
YOU YANGS or DANDENONG,
every Friday;
MACEDON or BARRABOOL,
every Tuesday.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne Steamship Company will dispatch the
S.S. BARRABOOL, 1100 tons,
John Pain, commander,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 13th JULY, at 12 NOON.
For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The
S.S. DANDENONG,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 13th July, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 3s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

THE HERO s.s., 1000 tons, will leave for Auckland on or about MONDAY, 26th July.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,
52, Pitt-street.

THE HERO, s.s., 1000 tons, will leave for MELBOURNE on or about MONDAY, the 12th July.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,
52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The new powerful A1 Steamship
LLEWELLYN, 400 tons,
will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 15th instant.
Shippers of cargo are requested to make immediate arrangements, obtain shipping orders, and thus save disappointment, as the vessel takes only a limited quantity.
For freight or passage and further particulars apply to
W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.
Cargo received at Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship TASMAN, from GRAFTON WHARF, on TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m.

Saloon	£6 6 0
Return (available for four months) ..	10 10 0
Steerage	3 10 0

T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER leaves
Queen's Wharf....10.15, 2.15, 5.
Woolloomooloo....10.30, 2.30.
Manly Beach......8.15, 12.4.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

STEAM TO LONDON.
LAST SHIP FOR NOVEMBER WOOL SALES
The magnificent, new, and full-powered Steamship,
ST. OSYTH,
3541 tons register, 500 horse power, built March, 1874,
R. M'NABB, Esq., Commander,
will be dispatched from
SYDNEY to LONDON,
WEDNESDAY, 4th AUGUST,
CARRYING PASSENGERS AND CARGO.
For freight, passage, and further particulars, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL received at FLOOD'S.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship
ALEXANDER DUTHIE
is now ready to receive dead weight, and will have quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
Apply on board to Captain MURRAY; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The new Clyde-built clipper ship
LOCH RANZA, 1075 tons register,
J. D. Shand, commander, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and ready for shipment, will have unusually quick dispatch. Has elegant and well ventilated saloon accommodation; also room for a few intermediate passengers.
For rates apply to Captain SHAND on board; to
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents; or MOCATTA and CAMPBELL, Brokers.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For light freight and passengers only.
The splendid new A1 iron clipper ship
CAPE SABLE,
1415 tons register, John Page, commander,
will be dispatched in a few days.
Apply to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper ship ARGONAUT, 1072 tons, A. Cameron, commander, will sail about 16th instant. Can take a few passengers, and a limited quantity of light freight. Apply to
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

FOR BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH.—The new auxiliary screw schooner
JABBERWOCK,
will have immediate dispatch.
Goods now being received at Grafton Wharf.
For particulars apply to
MOODIE and MONRO.
8, Custom House-buildings.

FOR BRISBANE.—Schooner ADONIS, P. F. Hurley, has room for a small quantity of cargo or powder.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.
Cargo received at Patent Slip Wharf.

WESTERN STAR, for LEVUKA and TAVIUNI, FIJI, now receiving cargo at Market Wharf, will be dispatched about 13th instant. For freight or passage apply to
E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

PORT MACQUARIE.—VICTOR sails This Evening. Cargo received Market W. Freight payable in Sydney.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MYALL, now arrived. Albion Wharf, first Wednesday.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The VICTOR sails THIS EVENING.
Apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to
R. N. SADLEAR, Sussex-street.

PRINCESS ALICE Division D. T.—Meet at Christchurch schoolrm., Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. All mems. attend.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—THOMAS AND HENRY, this evening. Hogan, agent, Commer. Wf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. J. RITCHIE.

RICHMOND RIVER, Croki, and Lismore, barquentine Monarch sails To-day at noon. W. Short, Baltic Wf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER (all parts).—Schooner NEPTUNE, William Rice, master. Now receiving cargo at the PATENT SLIP WHARF. Freight payable in Sydney. G. F. MASON, Agent.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, all parts, direct to LISMORE.—The regular trader PRINCESS LOUISE. Freight or passage, apply on board, Market Wharf. Sails the first fair wind.

TONNAGE WANTED.
Singapore, about 1000 tons
Hongkong, ditto 700 ditto.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

SHIP CAPE SABLE, from London.—All Accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, before noon, on MONDAY the 12th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, Screw and Paddle STEAMERS, from 7 to 300 h.-p. MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

WANTED, a DINGY, about 14 feet long. Apply to Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to some expression of approval of Professor SMITH'S admirable Speech on the Medical Bill, and in condemnation of the proceedings of the Medical Profession with reference to that speech, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 13th July instant, at 2 p.m.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Monthly MEETING of Members will be held at the Exchange, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
CHAS. H. HAYES, Secretary.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Limited).—The Eighth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, 29th July instant. Time and place to be hereafter advertised.
BUSINESS:
1. To receive Directors' report, &c.
2. To elect three Directors, under provisions of Rule 16. The Directors retiring by rotation are Messrs A. C. Fraser, C. A. Goodchap, and F. J. Jackson, all being eligible for re-election.
3. To elect two Auditors, under provision of Rule 28. The Auditors retiring are Messrs. E. A. Rennie and E. G. Ward, both being eligible for re-election. (For qualifications and mode of nomination of directors and auditors, see Rule 17.)
4. To consider the following proposed alterations of the Rules viz., alterations of Rules Nos. 3 and 30, so as to assimilate the method of pricing and the distribution of profits to that of the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society." Alterations of Rules 5 and 11, so as to extend the conditions under which persons shall become eligible as Shareholders and Ticket-holders respectively. Verbal alterations of Rules 7 and 36. Alteration of Rule 16, to omit sixth paragraph, and provide for the fixing remuneration of Directors by Shareholders at General Meeting.
(The proposed alterations in detail can be seen at the office of the undersigned.)
5. To transact any business which may be brought before a General Meeting.
By order of the Board.
F. SALISBURY, Secretary and Accountant.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the First General MEETING of the members will be held at the ACADEMY OF ARTS, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at half-past 7 p.m., to receive the Report of the Board for the year ended on 30th June; to elect Directors in the room of A. C. Fraser, Esq., Thomas Richards, Esq., Hon. William Forster, M.P., Charles A. Goodchap, Esq., and James Barnet, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election; also, to elect two Auditors in the room of Charles William Bloomfield and W. H. Quodling, Esqs., and five Arbitrators in place of Stewart M. Mowle, Charles Potter, John Waterman, William Foskett, and Arthur Henry, Esqs., all of whom retire.
By order of the Board.
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required by clause 56 (3rd paragraph) to give at least ten days' notice before the day of election of their intention to become candidates.
The following gentlemen have given notice:—
ARCHD. C. FRASER, Esq.,
C. A. GOODCHAP, Esq.,
JAMES BARNET, Esq.,
THOS. RICHARDS, Esq.
267, George-street.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the School of Arts, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 o'clock p.m., to elect a committee for the Balmain Regatta for 1875, and to receive Report of late committee.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.—A Committee MEETING will be held at Tattersall's, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. As the Challenge Cup will be handed over to the Albert Club, the members of cricket clubs are invited to attend.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

THE MEMBERS of PHILIP PHILLIPS' Singing Committee are requested to meet in York-street Wesleyan Church, THIS DAY, July 12, at 4 p.m.
RICHARD SELLORS, } Hon.
HENRY GORMAN, } Secretaries.

CABINET and CHAIR MAKERS' SOCIETY will MEET at Temperance Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. Election of officers.

MASONIC.—DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—The Quarterly COMMUNICATION of the District Grand Lodge will be holden at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July instant, at 7.30 p.m.
By order of the R. W. District G. Master,
R. LEWORTHY, District G. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge 266 I. C.—Monthly Meeting postponed to MONDAY, 19th.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE, No. 817, E.C.—Regular Meeting, To-night. Initiations, passing. Nixon.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE, a Special General MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1.30 p.m.
By order.
F. H. WILSON, Secretary.

CARLTON CRICKET CLUB.—Members will please meet at Mancer's Hotel, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7. Business: Settlement of account for concert.

CARLTON C. C. ENTERTAINMENT.—Those friends who had tickets to dispose of are requested to meet at Manser's Hotel, Bourke-street, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7.30. W. C. HINWOOD, Hon. Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Meeting, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Adjourned debate—"That it is not desirable the proposed Medical Bill should become law."

NO. 54 L. O. L. will meet in the Exhibition Building, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp, to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. The Secretary will be in attendance to distribute the regalia, so that every member can join in the grand procession. J. H. SEAMER, W.M. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SCHOMBERG No. 2 L. O. L.—Meeting POSTPONED till MONDAY, 19, in consequence of celebration. Members will be supplied with Regalia at Exhibition To-night. JOHN WALSH, Sec.

NO. 27, ROYAL WILLIAM L. O. L.—Members of the above Lodge can get Regalia in the Exhibition Building TO-NIGHT.
R. A. STRETTON, Hon. Sec.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Half-yearly MEETING will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. A full muster requested.
J. MORRISON, Secretary.

A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to some expression of approval of Professor SMITH'S admirable Speech on the Medical Bill, and in condemnation of the proceedings of the Medical Profession with reference to that speech, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 13th July instant, at 2 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
An Adjourned Special MEETING of Members will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th day of July, 1875, for the purpose of considering the following alterations, and in addition to the By-laws, viz.:—
Proposed by the Board of Directors:
In By-law XVII., after the word "admitted," to insert the words "and the life assured shall have resided continuously from the date of the policy within the ordinary limits."
By-law XIX. Omit all that part commencing with the words "At every meeting," at the beginning of the 61st page, to the end of the by-law, to allow of the insertion of the following:—
"At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority in number of members present voting in person, unless seven members present in person shall demand a ballot when the voting shall be according to the following scale, that is to say every member who contributes for an assurance or an endowment of £100 shall have one vote, and for every additional £100 an additional vote; every member subscribing for or receiving an annuity of £5 shall have one vote, and for every additional £5 of annuity so subscribed for or received another vote; but no member shall have more than twenty votes in all. No minor shall have a vote, and no holder of a non-participating policy shall be entitled to vote in respect of such policy. When two or more persons are members by virtue of any policy, the member whose name appears first in the policy, if present, or if not present, then the next in succession being present, shall be the person entitled to vote in respect of such policy. Any member by a writing signed by himself shall, except for the election of Directors or a Director, as hereinafter provided, have power to appoint any other member as his proxy to vote on his behalf at any meeting specified in such writing, or at any adjournment thereof, but if two or more proxies shall be offered signed by the same person, all shall be void unless the last expressly revokes all the other ones. Provided always that the scale of voting above-mentioned shall apply only to ballots, and that upon all questions to be determined by show of hands, each qualified member shall only have one vote. Provided also that all questions shall be determined by a show of hands, except where after a show of hands has been taken any seven or more members qualified to vote present in person shall immediately require that the question on which such show of hands has been taken shall be determined by ballot, in each of which excepted case a ballot shall be held, in such manner as the Board of Directors shall appoint, and the question at issue shall be determined thereby. Any person or persons holding the power-of-attorney of any member resident out of Sydney but having business under the management of such attorney, if such member have appointed no proxy as aforesaid, and if voting at any meeting, be within the scope of such power-of-attorney, shall be entitled to vote on behalf of such member, provided that such power-of-attorney shall have been previously produced to the secretary for examination and be determined by him to be sufficient. The Board of Directors shall have power, before admitting any member or person to vote, to require him to produce the policy or policies under which his assurance or assurances are held, or the last receipt for the premium paid in respect thereof. In case of any such ballot, before proceeding to ballot, three members present at such meeting and willing to act shall be chosen by show of hands of the members present to act as scrutineers, and such scrutineers, or a majority, shall report the result of the ballot to the chairman, who shall then declare to the meeting how the question has been decided, and in the event of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote. All other details connected with such voting shall be managed by the Directors. The declaration of the chairman at any meeting as to the result of any show of hands, voting, or ballot, shall be final.
"The voting for the election of a Director or Directors at any meeting shall be as hereinbefore provided, except that instead of members not present being allowed to vote by proxy, as therein provided, they may vote only by attorney, as aforesaid, or by writing with their own hand, on some date subsequent to the publication of the names of all the candidates for election a paper in the following form, showing for whom they respectively vote; and this paper so written must be sent to the head office of the society, in Sydney, addressed to the scrutineers, to the care of the Secretary, and no such paper shall have any effect if any part of it be printed, or should there be any material error or omission in it, or if any part of it be in the handwriting of any person other than the member himself, except as hereinafter provided, or if it arrive after the commencement of the meeting, or if two or more such papers be received from the same person without the last thereof expressly revoking all the other ones. Provided that, in case of a member who is unable to write, a voting paper written by his authority to which his mark duly attested shall be affixed by him shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this by-law."
"I vote for and to fill the office of Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Residence
Dated this day of 18
(Signature)
Proposed by J. H. GOODLET, Esq.:
That the words "or banking institution" be inserted after the word "company" in the 19th line of the 5th by-law.
Proposed by J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Esq.:
1. That in by-law V. the word "six" in the 3rd line be omitted, and the word "nine" be inserted; and that the word "nine" in the last line be omitted, and the words "thirteen hundred and fifty" be inserted in lieu thereof.
2. That in by-law VI. the word "three" in the 3rd line be omitted, and the word "five" be inserted in lieu thereof.
3. That in by-law X. the words "with their signatures" in the 35th line be omitted, and the words "under statutory declaration" be inserted in lieu thereof.
Proposed by JAMES D. MILNE, Esq.:
That the following be one of the by-laws of the Society viz.—"Each member shall be entitled to a commission on all business he brings to the Society by introducing new members at the same rate as at present allowed to the agents of the Society, such commission not to exceed ten shillings per cent. on the amount of the policy granted to such new member, but only one commission shall be allowed on each transaction."
Dated at Sydney this 24th day of June, 1875.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

MARRICKVILLE, PETERSHAM, and CANTERBURY, and the COOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.
TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF MARRICKVILLE, &c., &c., &c.
We, the undersigned, have the honour to request that you will invite the inhabitants of Marrickville, Petersham, and Canterbury to attend a public meeting, to take into consideration their claim to have expended on their roads a fair share of the tolls collected at the different toll-bars on the Cook's River Road.

Thomas H. Alcock	James Carey
Francis Hunt	William Moseley
John Pugh	John Briarley
Samuel Hyndman	Wm. Playford
Henry Dale, jun.	Rich. Playford
Joshua Chapman	W. Ritchie
Charles Andrews	W. Cross
Henrik Ehmann	Wm. Clarke
William Clark	Sydney Clarke
Joseph Bullard	James Carruthers
Adam Petree	William Semple
John D. Ewars	John Marshall
Robert Arscott	

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a MEETING of the inhabitants of Marrickville, Petersham, and Canterbury, to be held at the Council Chambers, Marrickville, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
ROLLO A. CAPE, Mayor of Marrickville.

O'CONNELL CENTENARY CELEBRATION. A MEETING of the Executive Committee will be held, at the Committee Rooms, Royal Hotel, George-street, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
JAMES P. GARVAN } Hon. Secretaries.
T. M. SLATTERY }

OPERATIVE SAILMAKERS meet TO-NIGHT, at 8 sharp. G. WILLIAMS.

LOYAL UNITED BROTHERS LODGE, 3592, I.O.O.F., M.U.—Members of the above are requested to attend Adjourned Special MEETING, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at half-past 7 p.m.
By order of J. HUNTER, N.G.
W. H. BAKER, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION. GRAND LODGE.
The Monthly MEETING of the above will be ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 20th.
W. H. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

SYDNEY PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY.—The first MEETING of Members for election of Officers will be held at the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th July instant, at 8 p.m. Candidates must give ten days' written notice.—Vide Rule 57.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
J. W. WATKIN, Hon. Sec. pro tem.
N.B.—Rules may be obtained and shares taken up on application at the temporary offices, 143, Pitt-street, second floor.
Sydney, July 9, 1875.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1875.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.
1. To receive the Balance-sheet and Report of the Directors for the twelve months ending 30th June ultimo.
2. To elect a Director in lieu of H. E. A. Allan, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in lieu of J. R. Street, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.
Sydney, 5th July, 1875.
N.B.—Candidates for the Office of Director are required to send notice in writing to the Company's Offices, fourteen clear days before the election.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CITY BANK.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—One of your Auditors having resigned, I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the vacant office.
Your obedient servant,
W. C. WINDEYER.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—I beg to inform the shareholders that I am a candidate for the Auditorship to be filled at the coming annual meeting.
JOHN F. PAIGE,
Oriental Bank.

GRETA COAL and SHALE MINING COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 10, Exchange, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of Walter Scott, Esq., resigned; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Provisional Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1875.

GRETA COAL AND SHALE MINING COMPANY.
E. VICKERY, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat at the Board.
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Provisional Secretary.

IRONBARKS QUARTZ-CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).
The usual Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 426, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th July instant, at 4 p.m.
Business: Formal, to receive Directors' Annual Report, &c.
J. M. JOHNSTON, Legal Manager.

CARANGARA MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, 326, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1875, at 3.30 p.m., to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to 30th June, 1875; to elect a Director in place of Walter Friend, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in lieu of T. S. Peate and W. Williams, Esqs., both of whom are also eligible for re-election, and to transact any other business brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS,
for the Manager.
Sydney, 10th July, 1875.
Candidates for the vacant office of Director are required in terms of Clause XXXII. of the Deed of Settlement to give at least seven clear days' notice in writing of their intention.
WALTER FRIEND, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a Candidate for re-election as a Director.

PENTOWAN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Offices, 132, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
Business: To receive Directors' Report, and Balance-sheet to 30th June last. By order.
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.
Sydney, 10th July, 1875.

SOUTH WISEMAN'S CREEK COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Half-yearly General MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Court-house Hotel, George-street, Bathurst, on TUESDAY, 27th July instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Balance-sheet, electing Directors, and transacting any other business under Deed of Settlement.
T. M'KELL, Jun., Legal Manager.
Bathurst, 9th July, 1875.

GREAT WESTERN COPPER COMPANY (Limited), ICELY.
The Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, 1875, at 3.30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to 30th June, 1875; to elect two Directors in place of Sir George Innes, M.L.C., and S. S. Bensusan, Esq., who retire by lot, but are eligible for re-election; and two Auditors in lieu of F. T. Humphery, Esq., and J. E. Graham, Esq., the latter only of whom is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS,
for the Manager.
Sydney, 10th July, 1875.
Candidates for the office of Director are required, in terms of clause xxxix. of the Deed of Settlement, to give at least fourteen clear days' notice in writing prior to the meeting of their intention.
Sir GEORGE INNES, M.L.C., and S. S. BENSUSAN, Esq., have given the requisite notices that they are candidates for re-election as Directors.

TIENGAH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875, at 11.30 a.m. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to June 30; to elect a Director in lieu of Mr. P. Hogan, who retires but is eligible for re-election, and an Auditor in lieu of Mr. J. C. Taylor; and to transact any further business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
July 7, 1875.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.
The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be holden at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 12th July, at 3 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report with Auditors' Report and Balance-sheet for past half-year; to elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. Robinson, who retires by rotation; also an Auditor in place of Mr. T. Bullard, who also retires, but is eligible for re-election.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., has given the required notice he is a candidate for the office of director.
By order of the Board.
R. LEWORTHY, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in your Bank at the election to take place at the half-yearly MEETING to be held in July instant.
Having filled a seat at the Board for many years, my resignation caused only by accepting the appointment of Colonial Treasurer, and being intimately acquainted with the working of the Institution, I need not say, that if again elected, the interest of the shareholders will command my untiring exertions.
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. LORD.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the seat which will be vacant in the Board of Directors of your Company.
I am, your obedient servant,
SAUL SAMUEL.
Sydney, July 2, 1875.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CARMAN, who took a gentleman from Goulburn train to Paramatta, Darlinghurst, Tuesday evening, please return UMBRELLA to the SHERIFF, Supreme Court.

K. H.—MEET W. S. same place, on Monday, 12th, at 8 o'clock.

BEATTIE, Mr., Carpenter, at Alberto-terrace, 8 years ago, leave address at 113, King-street.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MID-DAY UNITED PRAYER MEETING, for a revival of religion in this land, will be held in Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, from 1 to 2 precisely. The Rev. W. M. COWPER, Dean of Sydney, will preside. Persons who are unable to stay for the whole hour are invited to come and go at their convenience.
JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, } Hon.
HENRY A. LANGLEY, } Secs.

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG will be given by PHILIP PHILLIPS, author of the "Singing Pilgrim," in the following Churches:—
July 12, Waverley Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 13, Balmain Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 14, Bathurst Wesleyan Church, at 7.30 o'clock
July 15, Bathurst Wesleyan Church, at 7.30 o'clock
July 16, Newtown Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 19, Redfern Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 20, Goulburn Wesleyan Church, at 7.30 o'clock
July 21, Parramatta Wesleyan Church, at 7.30 o'clock
July 22, Phillip-street Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock
July 23, Woollahra Congregational Church, at 8 o'clock
July 26, Bourke-street Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 27, Newtown Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock
July 28, York-street Wesleyan Church, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s; children, 6d.
RICHARD SELLORS, } Secretaries.
HENRY GORMAN, }
B. JAMES, Jun., Treasurer.

LECTURES.

"THE JESUITS: THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENTS."—A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. STEEL, in the Scots' Church, Church-hill, in connection with the Mutual Improvement Society, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 13th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A Collection will be made at the close in aid of the Manse Building Fund.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—W. D. CAVANOUGH will LECTURE on the phrenological characteristics of Messrs. Curran, Guy, Henry, Heslet, Kippax, Lowther, M'Beath, Palser, Perdriau (senior), Smart, and Williams, Magistrates of Sydney, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.

PADDINGTON COUNCIL CHAMBERS.—W. D. Cavanough will Lecture on Phrenology, This Evg.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ECHO.
AN EVENING NEWSPAPER.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.
This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kinds, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news. To issue earlier than 3.30 p.m. would risk the omission of information which ought to be contained in an evening journal.
Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.
Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all news agents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.
Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SILVER FLAGON THIS SIDE OF THE WORLD.
By B. L. FARJEON.
THIS EVENING'S "ECHO."
PRICE ONE PENNY.

COMMERCIAL AND SHARE MARKET.
The state of the Import, Produce, and Share transactions for the week, are briefly summarised in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

COMMENTS ON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.
General Intelligence of New South Wales
Intercolonial and Telegraphic News
Latest Telegrams from Europe.
THE SYDNEY MAIL
contains the news of the week, gathered from all sources.

SHIPPING GAZETTE.
Local and Intercolonial Steam Traffic
Arrivals and Departures
General Maritime News, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE MINING INTEREST.
Reports of the Companies
Transactions of the Mining Board
Correspondence from the Mining Districts, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY—COOKERY RECIPES—SOCIETY AND PERSONAL—MORAL ETHICS
LADIES' COLUMN—MODES AND FASHIONS
THE CHESS-PLAYER
THE DEFENCE CORPS
VOLUNTEER PARADES AND MATCHES.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL Descriptions of Sewing-Machines cleaned and repaired. Miller, Sewing-Machine Factory, 426, Pitt-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma 1836. 178, Pitt-street., op. Punch's.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER of IRON BEDSTEADS, AMERICAN CHAIRS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals six years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

SODEN AND LE COUTEUR, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS, Ship Brokers, Commission, Mining, and General Agents, NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

VENETIAN BLINDS made in best style, cheap. F. W. ARTLETT, 50, Glebe Road.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Saturday night, a lady's Opera CLOAK. Finder rewarded on returning it at 81, Victoria-st.

LOST, lady's black LOCKET, portrait in it; finder rewarded. Mrs. BRAGG, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

LOST, in the neighbourhood of Macleay-street, a lady's gold WATCH and CHAIN. A reward of £5 will be paid for the same if left at Mr. F. H. DANGAR'S, Greenknowe, Macleay-street.

STRAYED into my paddock, a Black HORSE, branded CW on off shoulder, white streak on forehead, aged. If not claimed within seven days will be sold to defray expenses. C. WADE, Meadow Flat, Bathurst Road.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.—Lost, on Saturday morning, a PURSE, containing a Half-sovereign, some Silver, and a Ring, in Oxford-street, between Crown and Bourke streets. G. THORN, 147, Oxford-street.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

J. COGHLAN (late Dalgleish). WOOD and COAL MERCHANT.
Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.
Wood cut to any length.

FIREWOOD.—Riverstone Steam Sawmills. H. C. HUMFRESS, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HORTICULTURAL, FARMING, ETC.

RHUBARB ROOTS on SALE, and all Nursery Stock. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seed Stores.

SEED POTATOES on SALE. HILTON BROWNE & CO., 239, Pitt-st. (gateway), and Branch, Newtown.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA. — Extraordinary VACANCY, Piper Ward.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the electors will be holden at the Council Chambers, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of July next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing an Alderman in the place of Benjamin Cocks, Esq., resigned. In the event of there being more than one person nominated, a poll will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July aforesaid, at the Council Chambers, and at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., and closing at 3 o'clock p.m. Nominations in writing must be forwarded to the undersigned seven clear days before such meeting, at the Council Chambers.

J. V. BARNARD, Mayor,
Returning-officer.

Council Chamber, 29th June, 1875.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BISHOPTHORPE WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of the residents in your Ward, I have consented to place my time and humble abilities at your service as your Alderman.

Should you be pleased to elect me, I will use my best endeavours to have many improvements made in the streets and lanes in the borough of the Glebe, which, in my opinion, ought to have been made years ago.

I will do my utmost to have the money of the ratepayers spent in FAIR PROPORTIONS, in improving the different Wards of the Glebe. In plain terms, I think the money contributed by the ratepayers in Bishopthorpe Ward ought to be spent in that Ward; and the same principle I would apply to all the Wards in the borough.

As I have long been of opinion that the money which is contributed equally by the whole body of ratepayers should be spent in improvements, in RATABLE PROPORTIONS, and not confined to the improvements of certain favoured localities, as has too long been the case, if you elect me, I shall use every effort to remedy that crying evil.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Very truly yours,
ALFRED TYE.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

ALFRED TYE for BISHOPTHORPE WARD.—The undersigned Electors have requested Mr. ALFRED TYE to be nominated as ALDERMAN for BISHOPTHORPE WARD:—

James Graham, Derwent-street
H. J. Butters, Glebe Road
Graham Coulter, Derwent-street
Joseph E. Vance, Derwent-street
W. G. Yeates, Westmoreland-street
Philip C. Williams, Parramatta-street
John Chard, Derwent-street
Henry Turner, Derwent-street
E. Tinsley, Glebe Road
William Elphinstone, sen., Broughton-street
Thomas James, Glebe Road
Charles James Potter, Derwent-street
William Burton, Mitchell-street
George Croft, Mitchell-street
J. P. Walker, Glebe Road
H. Taylor, Glebe Road
Robert Kelly, Glebe Road
Edward Byrnes, Parramatta Road
William Jones, Ross-street
Samuel Murphy, Norton-street
John M'Master, Norton-street
George Bagley, Campbell-street
John Nurney, Glebe Road
Herbert Slater, Mitchell-street
A. F. Furber, Denman-street
Robert Simpson, Mitchell-street
George M. Jacobs, Campbell-street
H. M. Inglefield, Derwent-street
Edwin Colley, Glebe Road
W. D. Banks, Derwent-street
William Burton, jun., Mitchell-street

and the 130 other Electors, which will be published in a future issue.

CALLS ON SHARES.

THE SYDNEY UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Deed of Settlement, the Directors have, THIS DAY, made a CALL (the fourth) of 2s 6d per share on all unpaid shares, and the same is NOW PAYABLE to the undersigned at the Company's Head Office, No. 72, King-street. By order.

W. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office, 9th July, 1875.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

HOE MACHINE.

TO PRINTERS.

For SALE, a four-feeder, complete, and in perfect working order.

To be seen at the HERALD Office, Hunter-street.

SCHOOL BOOKS at ENGLISH PRICES. Liberal discount to teachers. J. J. MOORE, George-street.

THE Squatting System of Australia, by Capricornus 8d, posted 10d. Bush Essays, by Capricornus, is well worth the attention of all interested in Emigration questions; vide WESTMINSTER REVIEW, January, 1873.
WILLIAM MADDOCK,
383, George-street, and all Booksellers.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

ELVY and CO., in addition to parcels by sailing ship, have received six cases of Music by the St. Osyth, amongst which are scores of MADAME ANGOT, with French and English words, price 5s.

Piano arrangements of Perichole, Genevieve, and Madame Angot.

The song Bold Gendarmes, and song of the Conspirators in Madame Angot.

Pieces by Popular Composers
Songs by Popular Composers
Dances by Popular Composers.

The greater portion of this shipment consists of fresh supplies of music already known and in favour; the remainder has been carefully selected as novelties for this colony in songs, dances, pieces, and book collections of music.

Sheet music at one-third less than published prices.

ELVY and CO., Pianoforte Gallery,
321, George-street.

THE WONDER, Sixpenny Exercise, 48 leaves, stiff cover. HENDERSON, 79, King-street.

THE CHAMPION EXERCISE (ninepenny), 48 leaves post, half-bound. HENDERSON.

THE Leviathan Exercise (shilling), demy 4to, half-bound. HENDERSON, 3 doors from George-street.

SERMON BOOKS, 18s per gross, good value. HENDERSON, 79, King-street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.
HERALDIC DIE-SINKING and EMBOSSING superior to any house in the colony.
YOUR CREST found and Monogram designed, and sketches sent to all parts of the colony.
BUSINESS DIES engraved and embossed with dispatch.
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EDWARD TURNER, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Council was held on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. James Forsyth), Aldermen Best, Seldon, Pollard, and Charlish. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Finance Committee brought down their report recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £37 10s., which, on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Best, was received and adopted. Correspondence read: A letter, dated 29th June, 1875, from the Council-clerk of St. Leonards, enclosing a copy of plan and specification for erecting a culvert at the creek on the North Sydney Road, forming the boundary of the boroughs of St. Leonards and North Willoughby, to be paid for in equal proportions by the Councils of such boroughs. The clerk was instructed to return the plan and specification to the Mayor of St. Leonards with this Council's approval. The Council proceeded to open and consider tenders received. Considerable discussion ensued over one for certain work at Greenwich, and it was ultimately arranged that the Mayor and the Works Committee visit the locality, and report thereon to the next meeting. No tenders were accepted. Resolved, on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Pollard,—"That the water-tables be opened along High-street, North Sydney." Pursuant to notice, the Mayor asked if any alderman had given permission to Mr. John Farmer to cut timber on Archer-street. It appearing that Farmer had tendered for Ashley-street in mistake for Archer-street, on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Pollard, the contract was transferred accordingly. Resolved, on the motion of Alderman Seldon, seconded by Alderman Best,—"That all the reserved roads within the municipality, not already proclaimed, be at once proclaimed and aligned." It was moved by Alderman Best,—"That the revenue derived by the Council from Greenwich and other neighbourhoods on the western side of the borough during the current municipal year, less its share of the working expenses of the municipality, be expended therein respectively, in proportion to the amount thereof to which each of such localities shall be thereby entitled to obtain." An amendment was moved by Alderman Seldon, seconded by Alderman Charlish, and carried,—"That if the rates at Greenwich, when collected, amount to £35, that sum be expended in that neighbourhood and on the road." Alderman Best moved,—"That tenders be invited for making the upper portion of the Nichols Bay Road reasonably passable for ordinary cart traffic, seeing that no municipal works have been done therein during the last six years." Alderman Seldon moved, by way of an amendment,—"That all rates collected below Watts Hill be expended on the upper portion of the Nicholl's Wharf Road." Seconded by the Mayor and carried. Alderman Pollard withdrew the motion standing in his name. The Council then rose.—GEO. L. COLEMAN, Council Clerk.

QUEEN'S WHARF, MORPETH.—Some divers are now employed in the vicinity of the Queen's Wharf at Morpeth in removing from the bed of the river a quantity of stones that have at different times been deposited there. The object of this, we believe, is to make the river sufficiently deep to allow small steamers to berth alongside, and load coals from some of the coal mines in the district. It is stated that two of Captain Summerbell's vessels are to be thus engaged.—*Maitland Mercury.*

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Saturday, July 10.—Holiday.
Monday, July 12.—Holiday.
Tuesday, July 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Clark, first meeting at Wagga Wagga.
Wednesday, July 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Casson, junior, first and only meeting at Grafton; James Noyes, first and only meeting at Grafton; Hale Williams, first and only meeting at Newcastle.
Thursday, July 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: A. C. Haymes, first meeting at Armidale.
Friday, July 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas King, Joseph Blow, and Thomas Bird, trading together under the name of the Great American Circus Company, at Bathurst; Samuel Francis Pollack, first and only meeting at Bathurst; Peter Joseph Vines and John Ray, first and only meeting at Dubbo.
Saturday, July 17.—Holiday.
Monday, July 19.—Holiday.
Monday, July 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Henry Sawbridge, first and only meeting at Mudgee; John Eldeit Glascow, first and only meeting at Casino.
Tuesday, July 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Agnew, first and only meeting at Cooma; John Clark, second meeting at Wagga Wagga.
Thursday, July 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Jane Ryan, first and only meeting at Kiama; Thomas Francis Short, third, at Armidale; A. C. Haymes, second at Armidale.
Friday, July 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John William Clark, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; Henry Lott, first and only meeting, at East Maitland.
Saturday, July 24.—Holiday.
Friday, July 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Long, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; Robert Wiblin, first and only meeting, at Tumut; Thomas Hine Green, first and only meeting, at Bathurst, William Morgan, first and only meeting at Bathurst.
Saturday, July 31.—Vacation ends.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Denby, adjourned from the 25th of May last; James Laughton, John Lawless, Laurence Kearney, James Dwyer, John Dunn, William Collins, Henry Truman, Thomas Henry Fry, adjourned from the 15th of June last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Cunninghame, Smart, and Aaron.

Three persons were fined for drunkenness.

Patrick Ryan was convicted of having offended against decency in Clarence-street, at 4 p.m. yesterday, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Elizabeth Ford and James Finucane were charged with having made use of obscene language, and were fined, one 10s. and the other 20s.

Peter Grundy and William Jenkins were charged as persons of unsound mind, dangerous to be at large; and on the evidence of Drs. Egan and Dansey, were ordered to be sent to the lunatic receiving-house at Darlinghurst.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, July 12: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Hunt, Powell, Bailey, Meyer, and Goldring. Tuesday, 13: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, Charlton, and Paling. Wednesday, 14: Messrs. Curran, Love, Guy, Chapman, M'Beath, and Solomon. Thursday, 15: Messrs. Smithers, Thompson, Lester, Waugh, and Vickery. Friday, 16: Messrs. Oatley, Reading, Jolly, Holborow, and Levey. Saturday, 17: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Voss, Taylor, and Smith.

Ellen Downy and John Manse were each fined 5s., with the alternative of two days' imprisonment, for drunkenness. Caroline Lindo was fined 20s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for having been drunk and disorderly in William-street. Jessie Grunsell, 26, labourer, having made use of threatening language towards his wife, Elizabeth Grunsell, was ordered to enter into a recognizance in the amount of £40 to keep the peace for six months.

Charles Vernour, cook, having been absent without leave from the s.s. St. Osyth, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. Lester, Williams, Smithers, Macmahon, Holborow, Hill, and Hale. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Goold, Loxton, Hunt, Reading, Mullins, Paxton, Pope, Renwick, Smith, and Lyons. Wednesday: Messrs. Josephson, Roseby, Smart, Browne, Levy, Cameron, Senior, Thornton, and Richardson. Thursday: Messrs. Oatley, Raphael, Evans, Solomon, Raymond, Bird, and Frazer. Friday: Messrs. Spence, Stewart, Charlton, Lester, Wynne, M'Beath, Macmahon, and Burdekin. Saturday: Messrs. Voss and Taylor.

WATER AND GALVANIZED IRON.

IT has long been a moot point whether rain or other water has any injuriously solvent influence on the zinc employed in coating the iron used for pipes and tanks. The general opinion is that no injurious effect arises, seeing that with the large number of such pipes and tanks in use, the fact would have ere now become very patent if it existed. This opinion, however, is disputed, and as the matter is one of great importance, we quote from the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* an article and a communication, in which the poisonous effects of water containing any solution of zinc is insisted on. The subject is worthy of the consideration of our medical men.

"POISONOUS WATER PIPES.

"It is well-known to many of our readers that the *Journal*, for a period of nearly two years, urged the discontinuance of zinc-washed or 'galvanized' iron pipes for water conduction, on the ground that they were very unsafe for such uses. We endeavoured to awaken medical gentlemen to the importance of the subject, but the views and facts presented were disputed, and even ridiculed, by some distinguished guardians of the public health—gentlemen whose opinions were and are entitled to great weight upon sanitary questions. The force of the reasonings of those gentlemen however, upon the question, we could never appreciate; no results of investigations were presented in support of the theory that the salts of zinc, as found in the water passing through zinced pipes, was harmless, and the view rested almost entirely on the known fact that the oxide, carbonate, and other zinc combinations were used in medicine, with no deleterious effects. The discussion of the question directed the attention of the Massachusetts State Board of Health to the matter, and last year a report was published by Dr. W. E. Boardman, of this city, which evinced much research and painstaking. It may be regarded as an exhaustive treatise in some respects, and presents about all that the literature of the topic affords, foreign and domestic. But this report, although very creditable to the author, falls far short of establishing the truth of the theory that the metallic combinations removed from zinced iron pipes by the action of water are harmless to the animal economy. The fact certainly should be kept in view, that in quite all the experiments made by physicians and others, the salts of zinc used upon men and animals, as noted by Dr. Boardman, were not procured or employed under circumstances fairly elucidating or settling the question, now at issue. Neither do the expressed views or testimony of pipe manufacturers and officers of water boards, or the negative testimony of physicians, even, settle the question. This kind of testimony is far from being satisfactory when placed beside facts which prove indubitably that cases of poisoning from the sources named *have* occurred in a considerable number of places where these pipes are used.

"The argument that as zinc salts are safely used in medicine they are necessarily harmless to feeble women and children, when swallowed in minute quantities in daily foods and drinks, seems to us to be unsound and untenable. Nearly all our active poisons, organic and inorganic, are used as remedial agents. They are used under proper supervision and restrictions, and *for a purpose*. Mingle them with food, even in infinitesimal quantities, and scatter the food in families; does any one doubt the result? Lead is a therapeutical agent, and is often used by physicians; does this fact prove that it is harmless when introduced into the system through the agency of potable waters? Chemists who examine waters which have passed through 'galvanized' pipes state that they find oxide, carbonate, and sometimes sulphate and chloride of zinc. The action of ordinary well and pond waters upon the zinc coating is first to form the oxide of zinc, and this by absorption of carbonic acid is soon changed to a basic-carbonate. This is the form in which it is held in suspension in water. We have, however, good reason to believe that some zinc remains dissolved in the water; but in what form or state this exists we do not know, and further, as Professor William R. Nichols puts it, 'we probably never can know.'

"In considering the toxical relations of the agent or agents found in water brought in contact with zinced iron pipes, we must not be led into error from any prejudices or superficial reasonings. We are dealing with agents which exist under peculiar circumstances, and which also enter the system under peculiar circumstances; and if the science of the age teaches and enforces any one truth with peculiar emphasis it is that minute portions of many substances not regarded as specially poisonous cannot enter the system with the daily foods and drinks without seriously disturbing its normal condition. And further, it teaches that the idiosyncrasies of individuals must be regarded in our sanitary regulations; some organizations are peculiar, and remarkably susceptible to disturbing agencies, and these peculiarities are found in families as well as in communities.

"In another place will be found an important report of some cases of zinc poisoning, which has led to these remarks."

"ZINC POISONING.

"A distinguished physician residing in Portland, Me., sends us the following report upon some cases of zinc poisoning in his own family:—

"I have lately reported before our County Medical Society seven cases of poisoning from the use of galvanized iron water-pipe, which strongly confirm the views which you have so strongly advocated.

"The chief value of my report was the opportunity afforded of getting at the symptoms which characterise this kind of poisoning, my own family, including myself, being the sufferers; for throughout the whole family of seven members, each one exhibited the same symptoms with no variation except in degree of intensity, and that in exact proportion to the amount of the poisoned water used.

"The children, whose principal drink was milk, suffered slightly in comparison with the older members. Our mouths began to be sore about thirty days after we began to drink the water, on which point we are quite positive, as we had just moved into the house.

"In investigating the cause of these symptoms, I discovered that the cook had habitually drawn hot water from the copper tank for general cooking purposes and for making tea and coffee, as being easier than the use of the teakettle. Not knowing any danger, she did not allow the water which had been standing in the pipes to run off before drawing for use, as is commonly done; so the family got the full effects of all the zinc dissolved throughout the surface of a pipe seventy-five feet long, and that in a concentrated form from prolonged boiling. The water was examined by our State Assayer and found to be highly charged with the oxide of zinc; no trace of lead, copper, or other source of poison being discovered. As soon as the use of the water was discontinued, all the symptoms of poisoning rapidly disappeared.

"Nearly two months after I had entirely recovered, I again tried drinking the same water, in order to make the *experimentum crucis*. The same symptoms began to repeat themselves, and the characteristic sore mouth caused me to desist.

"The earliest symptom from which we suffered was the appearance of minute 'told-a-lie' blisters on the tongue, followed by an inflammatory redness and burning heat of the whole mouth. Day by day the inflammation grew worse; the mucous membrane was vividly reddened and painfully sensitive. The colour was deeper along the edge of the gums, which looked spongy and bled easily. The roof of the mouth was overspread with superficial crimson ulcers, round or nearly so, varying in size from two to three lines in diameter and extremely sensitive to acids or hot drinks. Two days later all the symptoms became greatly aggravated. The mucous membrane of the mouth was puffy and burning hot; the tongue stiff, sore, and swollen, seeming to the patient twice its natural size, inflexible and unmanageable in eating or talking. Dysphagia was so great that nothing could be swallowed except cold milk, which was exceedingly grateful. The patches of ulceration had enlarged, the teeth were sore and loose, and there was every appearance of salivation. The roof of the mouth 'ached like a rising;' the antra of Highmore felt painfully big; the Schneiderian membrane ached incessantly; the head had a dull throb; the pulse quickened; chilly sensations followed flashes of heat, and the patient went to bed, thoroughly used up. The disease was now at its height, on the tenth day from its outset. Under a milk diet the symptoms gradually improved, and at the end of a week the distressing features of the case had disappeared. In all the adults a metallic taste was very noticeable, and in each case the crimson patches of ulceration appeared in the roof of the mouth. In three members of the family only did the disease go on to salivation. There was neither constipation nor diarrhoea, colic nor muscular pains. Instead of the blue line edging the gums, as in poisoning by lead, we invariably had a crimson border of the same colour as the ulceration in the roof of the mouth."

NEW GUINEA.

(*From the Civil Service Review.*)

A FEW days ago a large and influential deputation, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament and a great many persons interested in the subject, waited upon the Earl of Carnarvon, at the Colonial Office, to ask the Government to cause to be annexed to the British Crown the Island of New Guinea.

The Duke of Manchester, in introducing the deputation, said:—I am asked to introduce this deputation to you, which comes here to ask you to consider the propriety of taking steps for the purpose of advising her Majesty to assume the government of New Guinea. The report which Captain Moresby has made in consequence of his surveys and discoveries has awakened our attention, and it has impressed me as well as many others with the very great importance of the geographical position of New Guinea in reference to the British possessions of the Empire in that part of the world, especially Australia. As you are aware, the channel between New Guinea and Australia is only eighty miles broad, and through that channel flows a vast amount of British commerce. There is another channel flowing past the island of New Guinea, which is a new route discovered by Captain Moresby, and which route shortens the journey between Australia and China by upwards of 3200 miles. This channel is in parts upwards of 200 miles broad, and by vessels taking that road our communication with Eastern Australia from China would be greatly improved; but if any foreign power were stationed on the main land with so narrow a strait as 80 miles, they could harass British commerce very seriously indeed. But there is another point which makes it, I think, important that we should assume the government of New Guinea. Already there are fisheries for pearl going on, and in this fishing the natives of New Guinea are often employed. Of course, there is the risk that accidents will arise, and acts be perpetrated there which led us very much to accepting the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands. It is impossible to control that entirely by making new regulations there for our own ships because ships can sail under foreign flags. The only way of controlling these natives would be by assuming the government of the island from which these natives are desirous of being freed. Another circumstance is that this appears to be a rich country, especially in minerals, having probably valuable gold-fields. We all know what an attraction the prospect of finding gold is for the more adventurous and perhaps even reckless spirits of the Australian mining population, and I think it most important that, before any of those people go over there, there should be some established Government to maintain order and peace between them and the natives. I have stated how important it seems to me that we should possess these magnificent harbours and strong possessions which Captain Moresby has discovered, and we have drawn up a memorial setting forth our views on the subject, which Mr. Frederick Young will read to you.

Mr. Frederick Young (honorary secretary): Before I read the memorial to your Lordship, permit me to mention one circumstance, that although your Lordship is surrounded by a numerous and influential deputation, yet there are a great many noblemen and gentlemen who were, from several circumstances, unable to be present.

The Duke of Manchester: I beg pardon. Before you read the memorial I ought to have added that I met the Duke of Bedford yesterday evening, and on my mentioning that we were coming to your Lordship upon this deputation, he replied that he had not been made aware of the fact of such a deputation, and that he was unfortunately engaged otherwise. He gave me, however, his authority to use his name as according fully with the objects we have in view, and to say that he would have been present if he had not been engaged; and I may also state the same thing of Lord Bury and others also.

Mr. Frederick Young: I may mention that Mr. Vogel promised to be present, and wrote a letter yesterday stating that he would have much pleasure in attending but for unavoidable illness; and Mr. Edward Wilson likewise.

Mr. Frederick Young, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, then read the following memorial:—

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The Memorial of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute and others showeth:—

"That your memorialists are induced to approach your Lordship by the conviction that it is the duty of all good and loyal subjects of her Majesty who desire the maintenance of the integrity and security of the Empire to bring before the Imperial Government any important question affecting the safety, the commercial interests, and good relations of the Empire. This is more especially so with respect to those parts of it which, from their distance from its centre, attract less general attention. A recent striking illustration has occurred in the case of the island of San Juan.

"With such feelings your memorialists desire to call your Lordship's attention to the important questions which have been brought into prominence by the discoveries of Captain Moresby and others in the island of New Guinea.

"They believe that the facts now more generally known must lead to but one conclusion, namely, that the authority of the British Government should without delay be extended to the portion of New Guinea lying east of 141 deg. of east longitude up to which the Dutch Government claims possession of the islands.

"The nearest point of the territory in question approaches within eighty miles of the shores of Australia; and through Torres Straits flows already a large and a rapidly increasing British commerce. It would, therefore, be in the highest degree undesirable that any Foreign Power should, by settling on the Papuan coast, enter upon the joint occupation with us of this strait.

"It would also be most prejudicial to our interests that any position on the shores of Eastern New Guinea or of the islands situated off its coasts commanding the entrance to the new route recently discovered by Captain Moresby should belong to any other Power. This new route from Australia to China will shorten the passage by about 300 miles, and it is certain to be much more frequented by our trading vessels than by those of any other nation, and besides it will also open up to commerce the produce of the rich neighbouring tropical islands.

"One of the consequences of the occupation of Eastern New Guinea by any other Power would be that disputes respecting rights of fishing like those which have long occasioned so much trouble in British North America would inevitably arise.

"Your memorialists also feel that is impossible to estimate the extent of insecurity to the Australian portion of the Empire and to British interests generally which would be occasioned by the fine land-locked harbour of Port Moresby and many other valuable harbours recently discovered falling into the possession of a foreign State. The secret of our strength and security in that quarter of the Empire lies in the fact that we have no one to interfere with us; and the only remaining extensive territory in which any other nation could take up a position of undesirable proximity is Eastern New Guinea.

"Were such a Power established there, however amicable our relations with it might be, its presence would at once and for ever entail upon the Imperial and the Australian Governments an increased expenditure for defences in time of peace, which would far exceed whatever might be the cost of our establishing our authority in the island. And, should war ever occur between us and the Power in possession of New Guinea, we should enter into it having an outpost of our enemy established in a very strong position at our very doors.

"With regard to the interests of the natives, your memorialists beg to submit that, as they must now be brought into contact with Europeans, it will be desirable for them to be placed under British rule.

"Their rights to their lands and property would undoubtedly be completely respected under the rule of the Imperial Government; and the establishment of that rule before any adventurers settle in the island will prevent such complications as have arisen respecting titles to land in New Zealand and Fiji, and kidnapping in Polynesia. Gold having been discovered in the island enhances the anxiety of your memorialists with regard to the welfare of the natives. As soon as the fact becomes known to the Australian mining population, an extensive rush will inevitably take place, subjecting a race, described as most hospitable and amicable, to all those evils and outrages, which the arrival of any large number of white people, uncontrolled by the authority of a regular Government, must bring upon them.

"The formation, also, by any other Power of a penal settlement in New Guinea, similar to that which is established by the French in New Caledonia, would be a constant source of injury and annoyance to the Australian colonies.

"Your memorialists submit that all that will be required to secure the objects and prevent the evils with respect to which they have the honour to address your Lordship is the immediate occupation of such one or more positions as shall be sufficient to make good by actual possession our claim to the whole of the coast line of the eastern moiety of the island.

"Such an occupation, it is believed, might be effected at small expense. Your memorialists do not venture to suggest how far inland British settlements should be extended. That is a question which can only be decided after more perfect knowledge of the climate and of the natives has been acquired by occupation of the coast. Should experience prove that it would be undesirable to extend our authority so as either to make a colony to be settled by a British population, or a dependency to be held like Ceylon, the possession of the coast would still be of the greatest advantage to us. It would secure to us many fine harbours and two important straits which would give us not only the command of most valuable strategic positions, but also of the trade of an island which is reported to be one of the richest in the world. Having the coast under our control, we should also be able to prevent the growth of kidnapping, which will most probably spring up unless the authority of some civilized nation is established.

"Your memorialists submit that our occupation of the coast line unclaimed by the Dutch, whilst it would give us all the positions in New Guinea of most importance to us, would not in any way interfere with the rights of Holland.

"The fact that explorers of other nations are already in Eastern New Guinea is an additional reason why the possession formally taken by Captain Moresby in her Majesty's name should be followed by immediate occupation, so that the rights claimed on behalf of the British Crown shall not be allowed to lapse.

"Your memorialists would recall to your Lordship's recollection that the valuable colony of New Zealand would have been lost to the Empire but for the most fortunate circumstance of the Imperial flag having been hoisted on its shores a few hours only before the arrival of a French expedition to take possession of the country.

"Your memorialists submit that the limited occupation they recommend need not occasion any large expense. Whatever it might amount to would be certain to prove insignificant compared with the permanent annual expenditure which the presence of a Foreign Power in the Islands would most certainly entail upon the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Such expense might be made a charge upon the new possession, so that the Imperial Exchequer might be recouped the necessary outlay.

"Some of the Australian colonies might perhaps contribute a portion of it, and one of them ultimately undertake the government of New Guinea, as South Australia has undertaken that of an extensive part of North Australia.

"Much might be said of the value of the possession which your memorialists desire should be added to the British Crown; but they prefer to base their cause upon considerations of security rather than of territorial aggrandisement. They believe that they have said sufficient to prove that the safe and quiet enjoyment of the territories already possessed by Great Britain, the security of her commerce, and the welfare of the natives of New Guinea require that the shores of this island should be added to the Empire without delay."

Mr. Frederick Young: In presenting this memorial to your Lordship I wish to add one or two words to the facts mentioned therein with reference to New Zealand, because I am personally acquainted with them. I happen to be the son of one of those gentlemen, Mr. George Frederick Young, who, in connection with a few others—the late Lord Petrie, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and Mr. Somer among the number—some 36 years ago, having information that France was about to take possession of New Zealand, pressed on our then Government the very urgent necessity of taking prompt steps for securing that very magnificent possession for England; and finding that the Government of that day was supine, they subscribed together £2000 each, and bought a fast-sailing South Sea whaler, and equipped and sent her out to New Zealand under the charge of Colonel Wakefield. It was a perfect ocean race as to which should arrive first, a vessel from Brest having started for the same destination; and Colonel Wakefield only just succeeded in planting the British flag at Port Nicholson, when Baron de Thierry arrived there with the same object on the part of France. In consequence of this, our Government sent Captain Hobson across from Australia to New Zealand. Meanwhile, the French expedition had already sailed from France, but Captain Owen Stanley, who was at Auckland in the Britomart, promptly sailed down to Akaroa, and was thereby able to secure the southern part of New Zealand also to England. Only a few hours after, the French expedition actually arrived, and the remains of that expedition settled at Akaroa, and I believe some few families remain there to this day. I bring before your Lordship's attention the details of an incident with which I was perfectly familiar. It was by the merest accident that that important colony was not then lost to the British Empire, and now in the possession of France.

The following gentlemen also addressed Lord Carnarvon on the subject:—Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Mr. H. E. Minton, Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Mr. J. Harvey, Mr. F. P. Labilliere, Mr. T. F. Tidman, Mr. F. G. Dalgety, Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and the Hon. Arthur Kinniard, M.P.

Lord Carnarvon, in reply, said: I can say most truly that I have listened with very great interest to every word which has been spoken this afternoon. The subject is one of very great interest and importance, and if anything could add to its importance it would be the presence here of so large and influential a deputation. I quite feel that a great deal which has been said is very true. No doubt the physical conditions of New Guinea are in many respects attractive. The geographical position is a tempting one. The fact that it is but sixty or eighty miles from the northernmost point of Australia, and that by the creation of a new town that is proposed it will be only thirty or forty miles off, constitutes a very important consideration in the case. I think that every one must be proud of the discovery of that south-east passage by Captain Moresby, an English seaman. I quite agree with some of the speakers that the discovery may lead to very great and important consequences. I had the opportunity of examining some days ago Captain Moresby's own chart, and I think it is plain that for some time it is likely to be the main route of a large branch of the colonial trade. Therefore the deputation will see that I fully appreciate the full importance of this question. At the same time it is for me, as a member of the Government, to hear all that is said on the subject. It is not for me to express very distinctly an opinion in so early a stage of this question. The deputation need not be told that the taking over of a fresh territory is a serious concern. It is a matter into which no Minister would be justified in rushing blindfold, and without looking as carefully as he could at the whole question. While, on the one hand, there are many arguments in favour of appropriating such a territory as the south-eastern parts of New Guinea, on the other hand there are certain grave questions of doubt. In the first place, the climate is not a climate in which a European constitution would be likely to thrive. It lies something like 10 degrees from the Equator, and a very large proportion of the coast surveyed is of that low, hot, tropical character of coast which we know to be very injurious to European constitutions. It is probable—and I apprehend this is the case—that a certain distance inland there rises a higher plateau of land, and possibly there a European might be acclimatized. That is all at present a matter of speculation and for future discovery. In the same way with regard to the natives. No doubt Captain Moresby has thrown important light upon the character of a certain class of those natives. They seem to have been in their relations with him gentle and friendly. On the other hand, I think it would be unwise to take it for granted that that kindness which he experienced, derived from one single tribe or set of tribes, can be assumed to be a sufficient indication of the character of the whole of the races in the whole of that part of New Guinea; and especially as one knows, as a matter of fact, that Captain Moresby's observations are at variance with, I may say, the past reports of all former travellers. I am speaking from memory, but I think it is Dampier, who, speaking of this coast, says: "The people here are great savages, when they are fired upon they retaliate"—(laughter)—and, certainly, all subsequent travellers since that day have all more or less brought back the same class of report with regard to these particular tribes. Even Captain Moresby himself said that there were evident signs of cannibalism among the race whose gentleness he described so graphically in that statement which he made before the Geographical Society. With regard to the mineral wealth to which allusion has been made, I have no doubt there is reason to believe that there is a great amount of valuable minerals. On the other hand, I may mention it was only within the last few days that it was reported to me, by an extremely competent authority in Australia, "that, to the best of his knowledge, at this moment there was no colonist who was either engaged in mining or in prospecting business in any part of New Guinea." As yet the whole thing is a matter for speculation and for future discovery, and we will require a great deal more information than we have at present. I do not say there is not enough to induce us to look forward, but a great deal more is required before we see our way clearly to any very definite conclusion. There was one point which was dwelt upon by very many speakers. It is a point which comes home to me, because I have taken very great interest in it, and I feel at this moment that there are very great and serious abuses with regard to it—I mean the kidnapping trade. (Hear, hear.) I think it was Sir James Fergusson who questioned how we could very well maintain the police of these waters if we allowed the south-eastern part of New Guinea to pass into the hands of foreigners. I am quite free to admit that just in proportion as you have foreigners in these waters is the increase of difficulties in maintaining the police. (Hear, hear.) But of course the deputation must remember that it is impossible to appropriate every territory and every island. At this moment you have to deal with ships sailing under foreign flags. You have a very large number of Germans and a considerable number of French and other foreign ships, and of course I am quite prepared to admit that that does add materially to the difficulty of controlling and regulating that trade; but at the same time, it is almost hopeless to suppose that you will ever reduce matters to such a state as that the English flag can be the only flag flying in that part of the world. But I should like to mention, on that point, that there is at this moment a bill passing through the House of Lords dealing with that particular question, and I hope to propose a clause in committee which will give Sir Arthur Gordon, who is Governor of Fiji, and who has the consular power, the position of High Commissioner and commander of these tribes. I think that may meet many of the present abuses which exist, and though I should be sorry to bind myself absolutely to the point, my present idea is that these waters in the neighbourhood of the south-eastern part of New Guinea may be very fairly and properly included within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of Fiji. I think that would meet some of the difficulties raised on this point. I do not know that I have very much more to say. I can only repeat that in a question of this sort many considerations naturally arise, and it is certainly not one upon which the Government would be justified in deciding upon a partial or a hasty view of the circumstances. In the twelve months that I have been here the amount of territory belonging to the British Crown has received a very material augmentation in more ways than one, and I do not think that any one can accuse me of backwardness as soon as I can see my way of doing anything for the interest or credit of the British Crown. (Applause.) But I am bound to say that with the work which we have had here on the Gold Coast and in Western Africa, and the work that we now have in hand of recognizing Fiji, it is only reasonable to ask some breathing time before we are required to act on a large scale, and to do something quite as difficult to organize and control as either Fiji or the West Coast of Africa. While I am not the person to undervalue or underrate the Imperial duty which, I believe attaches to the Home Government on this question, on the other hand I also feel that in such a question as the annexation of New Guinea, the interests of which are primarily—I may say most closely—concerned are really Australian rather than English interests; and it is for the Australian colonies to show a much greater sense of the value of that possession, and to show a certain desire to co-operate very freely indeed in the matter. It is for them to take the first step. At present I am bound to say that while I believe there is a very general disposition on the part of many of the colonies of Australia to see New Guinea annexed, still I cannot trace any extreme anxiety or desire for it. Of course the time may come when it may be otherwise, and the importance of it may grow upon them very quickly indeed. Circumstances are so rapid in their development, and events move so quickly, that in a very short time hence the feeling may be very different from what it is now. But I say that while I do not underrate Imperial duties or Imperial obligations, I do say that the primary interest in the matter lies in Australia and the Australian colonies rather than in this country.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird begged his Lordship not on any account to omit this opportunity of taking over a colony, when Germany was determined to be a great naval Power, and would look to colonization as the principal means to that end.

The deputation then retired.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.*

(*From the Times, March 15.*)

THE papers which have been presented to Parliament relating to the equipment and fitting out of the Arctic Expedition of 1875 explain the nature of the problem we have determined to assail, and the means we have before us for its solution. Many may think that "the game is not worth the candle." Some will remember the one great catastrophe of Arctic Research, and hold that it outweighs the many successes that have followed and preceded it. But now that the expedition is resolved on, and that the feeling of the Navy is shown by the zeal with which hundreds of volunteers have applied for the few commands to be disposed of, all will agree in wishing our gallant adventurers God-speed, and in hoping for their efforts the largest measure of success that *savans* and explorers have imagined or augured for it. The reasons for sending out a new Expedition could not be better expressed than in the letter of Mr. Disraeli to Sir Henry Rawlinson of November last, in which he announces—

"That, having carefully weighed the reasons set forth in support of such an expedition, the scientific advantages to be derived from it, its chances of success, as well as the importance of encouraging that spirit of maritime enterprise which has ever distinguished the English people, her Majesty's Government have determined to lose no time in organising a suitable expedition for the purposes in view."

In these words there is the true ring of national feeling. The tendencies of the age are eminently commercial, but commerce has in all times displayed the high qualities of daring and of patriotism. We still pride ourselves on our maritime enterprise, and can still sympathise with the chivalrous statesman who started as a volunteer in the Polar Expedition of 1773, and who many years later declared in Parliament that "he would not give the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera for a whole archipelago of Sugar Islands."

The report of the Admiralty Arctic Committee, appointed to consider the scope of the expedition, the orders to be given to it, and the ways and means of carrying it into effect, delineates very intelligibly the plan of the campaign. The names of its members, Rear-Admiral George Richards, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B., rouse a host of Arctic memories, and assure us that no element of preparation will be wanting which practical experience and naval foresight can suggest. They advise that "the scope and primary object of the expedition should be to attain the highest northern latitude, and, if possible, to reach the North Pole, and from winter quarters to explore the adjacent coasts within the reach of travelling parties. The limits of ship navigation should be confined within about the meridians of 20° and 90° of West longitude." They remind us that "in the absence of continuous land it must not be lost sight of that sledge travelling has never yet been found practicable over any considerable extent of unenclosed frozen sea, although conditions may be found to exist which would enable parties to travel for limited distances by sledge and boat operations combined, and for this purpose the best boats and sledges that can be devised have been supplied."

The condition of finding continuous land to aid in the approach to the Pole fixes, so far as our present knowledge extends, the route to be selected. The highest latitude yet attained in Northern regions was reached by Captain Parry on sledges in 1827, in the direction north of Spitzbergen, but he found the great pack of ice, over which his course lay, trending south more miles a day than he could travel north, and was consequently compelled to desist from his attempt. The same or similar phenomena have been experienced in the last few years by the German and Austrian explorers, who have very gallantly attacked the unknown Polar region in that quarter. We know of only one locality where a continuity of land stretches far north towards the Pole, and where open water in the summer months permits of navigation to a high latitude. The northern part of Baffin's Bay is, for some reason or other, always open water during summer, and can be reached through the pack of ice by a course yearly followed by our whalers. This "North Water," as it is named, communicates directly with Smith Sound, which has been explored by the Americans for 500 miles, and Smith Sound is accordingly the bourn to which the Arctic Committee direct our steps. They say:—

"The route by Smith Sound appears by far the preferable one to adopt, for the following reasons:—

"Its southern entrance, in the latitude of 78° has been found free from ice by the several vessels which have visited it since 1852; of late years the Sound has been penetrated for a considerable distance by American exploring expeditions, notably by Hall, who reached and wintered beyond the 81st parallel without much difficulty, and the vessels comprising these expeditions were far inferior in power and equipment to those which will compose the present.

"Smith Sound is known to have a continuous coast line on either side up to the parallel of about 82°, the highest point yet reached, with comparatively well-determined points, where records of the progress of the expedition could be deposited and depots of provisions placed, if necessary. There are likewise the Danish settlements on the west side of Greenland to fall back upon by boats, should the expedition be hard pushed, and the steam whalers frequent a high latitude in Baffin's Bay every summer.

"This route, moreover, offers the best—indeed the only—promise of a continuous coast line stretching far northwards, and upon this fact the prospect of reaching the Pole by travelling parties mainly depends. It is the only route, so far as our knowledge extends, where the operations of an expedition can be confined within such limits that succour would be reasonably certain of reaching it.

"Finally, animal life has been found to exist to a considerable extent in the highest latitude yet reached up Smith Sound—an advantage which cannot be over-estimated as regards the health and comfort of the crews; and, as a matter of fact, Esquimaux are found up to the entrance of Smith Sound, who appear to have a knowledge of regions to the northward, and it is possible that some of their race may be found to exist in a higher latitude than has yet been attained."

Two ships, the Alert and Discovery, are now being prepared and strengthened for the task. The Alert is a steam sloop of 751 tons and 100-horse power, built for the Royal Navy, and is to form the senior ship of the expedition, and to carry twelve officers, one naturalist, two Esquimaux or Danes as dog drivers, four stokers, seven marines, and 36 seamen, inclusive of three ice quartermasters, experienced in the whaling trade, and engaged for the purpose at Dundee. The Discovery is a Dundee whaling barque, which has been purchased by the Government, of 578 tons and 96-horse power, measuring 166 feet in length and 29 feet in breadth, and will carry a similar crew, all told, of 59 men. They are to start at the end of May, and proceed to Disco, in Greenland, and there take in fresh coal and pick up their dogs and dog drivers. At the entrance of Smith Sound, at a spot to be prearranged, a conspicuous cairn is to be erected, and records of the voyage are to be there deposited. If the ships do not return to England by November, 1876, a third ship is to be sent to this spot in the following spring to pick up the buried records, and remain there or proceed to any other place directed by the commander of the expedition as a depot and relief ship:—

"The ships should then proceed up Smith Sound with all speed, so long as its navigation is not seriously obstructed by ice, carefully scrutinizing its shores for places of security for the ships, and stopping only to erect cairns on such conspicuous points as may be conveniently landed on. Similar information should be placed at these cairns, and after the same method as described for the cairn at the entrance of Smith Sound. The commander will not fail to bear in mind that these records of his progress and of any change of plans he may have found necessary to make form an important feature in his instructions.

"It is desirable that these cairns should not be more than sixty miles apart. By way of illustration, we would name Capes Frazer, Back, and Beechey on the western shore, and Capes Jackson and Bryan on the eastern shore; to these prominent headlands the attention of any searching party would naturally be directed. A small depôt of provisions and a boat might also be advantageously left at one or more of these points, to serve either for exploring parties or to aid in the event of an abandonment of the ships.

"The general design of the voyage should be that while both ships would share as far as possible in the objects of discovery and exploration, one must be so placed that she would not only serve for the crew of the other to fall back upon, but also that the united crews could, without doubt, escape from her to the relief ship at the entrance of Smith's Sound by means of the sledges and boats over the ice.

"Consequently, the second ship must not be carried northward of the 82nd parallel; such a position would secure this most important object, and also afford every prospect of exploration into very high latitudes."

At the 82nd parallel or thereabouts, where the Polaris wintered in 1871-72, the Discovery, if the weather and ice be equally propitious, will spend the winter of 1875-76.

"Having assured himself of the safety of his second ship, and increased his own crew by such portion of hers as he may deem necessary to enable him to accomplish a sledging attempt to reach the Pole, this being the main feature of his voyage, and also the exploration of his share of the coast line extending northwards, the leader of the expedition should then push on northward and explore by ship as much of the unknown area as the season and the state of the ice will permit. But it is not contemplated that the two ships should winter at a greater distance apart than about 200 miles; and the officer in command, if he advance with his ship beyond that point in 1875, should use his best endeavours to return within the 200 miles distance, or the case may arise in which it may be even wise to rejoin his consort and unite their forces for exploration in the spring and summer of 1876. Should the advance ship, after leaving her consort, carry continuous, or nearly continuous land up to a high northern latitude, the officer in command should avail himself of opportunities to land small depots of provisions at intervals, with cairns and records as already described; and also to deposit at the most northern station a depot of provisions and a boat, for his spring travelling parties. . . . . .

In 1877 the leader should be at full liberty to abandon his ship as early as convenient, if, in his opinion, the explorations of the preceding year had been final, or if, from his experience of the navigable seasons of 1875-6, her escape in 1877 would be doubtful; and he should so time his abandonment as to reach the relief ship at the entrance of Smith Sound not later than the first week in September, 1877. In the event of his remaining out in the hope of extricating his own, or it may be both ships, during the summer of 1877, he should consider the propriety of reducing his own or both crews to a minimum, sending away all that can be spared to the relief ship at the entrance of Smith's Sound. In this case one or both ships would remain out for the winter of 1877, if unable to extricate themselves in the summer of that year—a contingency which is hardly possible. It is not desirable under any circumstances that a single ship should be left to winter in the Arctic regions. If one ship remains up Smith Sound, a second ship should remain at the rendezvous at its entrance."

We have quoted at length from the report of the Admiralty Arctic Committee, partly on account of the interest attaching to the advice of the experienced Admirals who composed it, and the clear picture which is there given of the scheme of the campaign, but principally because it proves how strategically the expedition has been planned, with the view of guarding against possible danger, and providing a retreat if the elements prove unpropitious, or if the main problem is found to be insoluble. If the severity of the past winter has no

* "Papers and Correspondence relating to the Equipment and Fitting out of the Arctic Expedition of 1875, including Report of the Admiralty Arctic Committee." Presented to both Houses of Parliament. 1875.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1444522

greatly changed the condition of the ice, there is every reasonable probability that the two ships will reach in the coming autumn the latitude where the Polaris wintered four years since, and the point, some thirty miles further north, to which Captain Hall advanced with sledges, and found the sea still navigable, "with a water sky to the northward." If this sea be navigable for 200 miles further, the leading ship might advance within 300 miles of the Pole, and would have a fair prospect of arriving there either on sledges in the spring, or by sledge and boat operations in the summer, of 1876. The Polaris, it should be remembered, was a mere private river steamer of small power, and ill adapted for ice navigation, with a crew, all told, of 25 men. It speaks much for the hardihood of Captain Hall that with a single ship, imperfectly manned and equipped he ventured so far. There are those who argue from the recorded observations of the American Expeditions that Smith Sound is only an inlet of the sea of unusual length, and that the Alert proceeding up it will eventually arrive at a *cul-de-sac*. They say that this may be presumed from the rise and fall of the tide in Smith Sound being greater than in Baffin's Bay. Such, however, was not the conclusion of the American observers. They found a steady current setting down the Sound from the northward, which eventually, in fact, brought with it their abandoned ship; and they found at their highest latitude drift-wood upon the shore, which could not, they thought, have come from the south, and must, presumably, have arrived from some warmer region, near or beyond the Pole, where forest trees are able to exist. If Smith Sound be not open to the north, it will probably be found to communicate with some other channel to the north of Greenland on the east, and this, at any rate, is one of the geographical facts which the Expedition may hope to solve.

But are the probable results to be confined to an extension of the map of Greenland, and are we to lock up 120 seamen for two years in the regions of "thick-ribbed ice" merely to enable Mr. Arrowsmith to improve his Arctic chart? In the opinion of the Royal Society and of our eminent men of science, there are many scientific advantages which the expedition ought to secure. They tell us that it is a necessary complement to the cruise of the Challenger; that much light will be thrown on the general question of oceanic currents by deep-sea soundings in the Polar Seas; that the sciences of meteorology and geodesy have much to learn from the observations which will be made; that certain phenomena of magnetism and atmospheric electricity and spectrum analysis can only be observed near the Pole; and that there are great questions of geology, and botany, and zoology, and possibly, too, of ethnology, which await solution, and may be elucidated by the exploring parties. They remind us how much was done for science between the years 1818 and 1833, when the successive expeditions of Franklin, Parry, Back, John and James Ross, Sabine, Buchan, Beechey, and Lyons extended the boundaries of science, and discovered the exact position of the magnetic pole. Professor Newton, of Cambridge, calls our attention to one instance of the migration of birds which awakens curiosity. Our shores are frequented annually by a multitude of birds which appear to proceed northwards for the breeding season, and traverse England with their progeny southwards in the autumn. The same phenomenon is observed in other northern latitudes. In particular, the Knot, or *Tringa Canutus* of ornithologists, a bird between a snipe and a plover, comes to Great Britain in vast flocks in the spring, and, after tarrying a fortnight, proceeds gradually to the north. In Iceland and in Greenland, and on the eastern shores of the United States the same thing happens. The summer of those lands is no more to its liking than our own, and it seems to move still further on to the north. The Professor tells us:—"The older naturalists used to imagine it had been found breeding in all manner of countries, but the naturalists of the present day agree in believing that we know nothing of its nidification. Towards the end of summer back it comes to us in still larger flocks than before, and both old birds and young haunt our coasts till November; if the season be a very open one, some may stay later; but our winter, as a rule, is too much for it, and away it goes southwards, and very far southwards too, till the following spring. . . . . Hence we may fairly infer that the lands visited by the Knot in the middle of summer are less sterile than Iceland or Greenland, or it would hardly pass over those countries, which are known to be the breeding places of swarms of water birds, to resort to regions worse off as regards supply of food. But the supply of food must depend chiefly on the climate. The inference necessarily is that, beyond the northern tracts already explored, there is a region which enjoys in summer a climate more genial than they possess. It would be easy to summon more instances from the same group of birds, tending to show that beyond a zone where a rigorous summer reigns there may be a region endued with a comparatively favourable climate. If so, surely the conditions which produce such a climate are worth investigating."

The Government have been fortunate in finding an excellent commander for the Expedition in Captain Nares, of the Royal Navy. He has been training in the school of scientific observation during the last two years, while holding the command of the Challenger. He is almost the only officer of his rank in the Navy who can still boast of Arctic experience. Had the Expedition sailed a few years sooner any one of the admirals who have assisted with their advice might have aspired to its command. They have now only vied in the generous emulation of aiding a junior officer. The lieutenants and sub-lieutenants who have been nominated to the Expedition have been practising during the winter the various branches of observation which will be intrusted to them. Captain Nares is a popular captain, with the quality which springs from a sympathy with men and which Arctic life is known to develope, of keeping up discipline in his ships without galling his crew by unnecessary rules. How invaluable this faculty is during the long and wearisome Arctic winter may be gathered from the literature on Arctic travel. Captain Nares will find all his powers and experience tried if he winters in these very high latitudes. At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, he pointed out himself how much longer would be his winter, in latitude 82° or 85°, than any of the recorded experiences of 75° in Melville Bay or Lancaster Sound. "Forewarned" is, in many respects, "forearmed," and the country has the satisfaction of reflecting that no Arctic Expedition ever left its shores so well provided with the necessary appliances to meet the rigours of the climate; with a great object more clearly defined, or with officers better trained for the many duties of seamanship and observation which are now expected of them.

THE COST OF LIVING.

(From the Cornhill for April.)

COMPLAINTS about the increase in the cost of living have of late been rife in every quarter. In these complaints themselves, and in the various suggestions and appeals for relief which have been founded upon them, the fact of such a rise has been so generally assumed that any attempt to explain that it is in great part imaginary will seem to most persons simply paradoxical. Does not every mistress of a household, it will be urged, have, in details, the evidence of the fact brought to her mind in her morning interviews with her cook or housekeeper? And does not every master have the same evidence, in the aggregate, when the time comes to add up and discharge his Christmas bills? And where else is the explanation and justification to be sought for the Civil Service Stores, and their rapid and startling success? The matter is worth inquiring into. We are convinced that here, as in so many other cases, the popular mind has got hold of a few unquestionable facts, but has been rather too apt to turn aside from equally important groups of counterbalancing facts.

Discussions upon the subject have not as a rule, we apprehend, taken the most convenient and conclusive form. They have depended too much upon vague individual recollection of details, or hearsay, on the one hand, or upon appeals to statistical columns on the other hand. We are convinced, however, that the examination of concrete instances offers practically the only available plan. It is certainly the most interesting, and we hope to give sufficient reasons for establishing that it is the most trustworthy plan. Long lists of figures, containing the statistics of the rise and fall of various commodities are at best the mere elements of an inquiry, and need a considerable amount of dressing up before they can be of any service to us. The price alone is clearly not sufficient. We must also know the relative amount of each of the commodities which may happen to be consumed, so as to understand how far a saving in the one direction will neutralize a loss in another. But the moment this is done the inquiry really becomes a concrete and relative one, for the comparative amount of the various articles demanded for different households' varies widely according to tastes and circumstances. In one family bread and meat will be the important items; in another, amusements, travel, and literature will be the main outlets of the income. Tastes and circumstances being various, expenses must be so likewise. Hence it seems to follow that if we wish to get at the facts in a simple and intelligible manner, we have really only two courses before us. One of these is to endeavour to construct a sort of fictitious person who shall represent the average expenses of any given rank or position. We may assign him an average number of children, of average health and appetite, and credit the parents with a sort of average disposition and line of expenditure. As regards the simple wants and tastes of the agricultural labouring-classes, such a plan as this might answer. It has in fact been repeatedly adopted in their case with the result of establishing, conclusively we think, that even in spite of a rise of money wages their position is on the whole worse in some parts of the country than it was a generation ago. When, however, we attempt to apply the same method to the middle and upper classes, with their widely varying tastes and circumstances, it loses most of its interest and value. No one would feel his own case sufficiently nearly coincident with that of the fictitious individual to find much interest in carrying out the comparison.

A far better plan, therefore, seems to be to find some actual concrete case, that is, to take an instance of a family (if such can be found) which we happened to know occupied about the same social position, and possessed approximately similar tastes and means in two successive generations. What we may thus seem to lose in scientific accuracy will be more than made up in other ways. What we want to know is not the cost or wholesale price of things, which is what the statisticians are mostly concerned with, but the actual price which had to be paid by ordinary householders of common sagacity and opportunity. Moreover, by thus taking actual concrete instances, we are saved from much uncertainty and conjecture in the assignment of the supposed proportions in various directions which the outlay of our fictitious householder would assume.

We may remark that it was the accident of such an opportunity as this coming into our way that puts us upon the present line of inquiry. We recently fell in with some tolerably full and accurate household books of from forty to fifty years ago, having the best possible grounds for knowing what was the cost of living for a similar family a generation further on. We will call the householders respectively father and son. They occupied the same social position in the upper or upper-middle class, whichever people may please to call it. Their incomes were not very different, say about £1000 a year. Their tastes also were somewhat similar. Both had decided literary sympathies, were fond of hospitality in a quiet way, and of travel, and were both fairly good domestic managers. As far as we can judge, therefore, each would want similar classes of articles and of about the same quality, and would be likely to get it at much about the same relative cost. The cases are also analogous in that neither of them lived either in London or in the heart of the country, but for the most part in country towns; so that that source of uncertainty is avoided which arises from the fact that formerly the difficulties of transit produced much greater differences than now exist between the price of some things in the metropolis and in the country.

Before giving some of our results in detail, there are one or two prevalent sources of confusion which require to be cleared up. Perhaps the oddest, one might rather say the coolest assumption often made in discussions upon this subject, is one which really mounts to a claim that all loss arising from increase of cost is to be regarded as a privation, and therefore a ground for complaint, whereas all saving arising from diminution of cost in other directions may fairly be regarded as being swallowed up by the greater "demands" of the present age. Beef and butter are dearer, therefore here is a privation; but when it is urged on the other hand that travelling is vastly cheaper, the answer will very likely be, "Oh! but people are obliged to travel so much more now than they used to do; every one does so now, even those who formerly never thought of such a thing, and therefore we, like others, are forced to do the same." Still more is the same answer resorted to in the case of every sort of social display. It need hardly be remarked that every plea of this sort must be peremptorily rejected. All that we are concerned with is the simple question, Can I or can I not procure a larger supply than a man of my own means could, a generation or two ago, of the common necessaries and luxuries of life? To turn aside to examine whether we got more or less pleasure out of those sources than people would have done, is to enter upon a totally different question. If our physical frames actually required more sustenance now, that would be a fair set-off to any cheaper price in the materials; but if a man can adorn his walls with double the number of engravings or pictures that could have been procured for the same money fifty years ago, this is an unquestionable gain. For him to turn round and say that after all it comes to nothing, because society "demands" a greater show, is to miss the whole point in dispute. Of course the stomach must be fairly filled before our walls are decorated, but we are not discussing the case of the very poor, all whose earnings go to necessaries, with the smallest margin left for luxuries. We are concerned with the case of the middle and upper classes, of whose expenditure, whether we choose to give it the name of luxury or not, a very large portion is spent on what are not necessaries. "Life" with them is not a struggle for the means of existence, but a choice amongst many forms of amusement and relaxation. Unless, therefore, we take an absurdly narrow view of the matter we must include under the term "cost of living," for any class, all that makes life enjoyable, as well as what makes it possible for them.

The fact is, that to put up such a plea as the above is to concede almost all that is needed. Society has no fixed claims whatever; it claims just as much as it can get. Men on an average live pretty nearly up to their income, or at any rate spend about the same proportion of it in one age and another. If, then, they are found to buy more of some article of enjoyment than they used to, it is a sign almost certainly of an increased income, but also not improbably of some fall in the price of the article in question. After a time they get accustomed to the enjoyment of it, regard it as essential to their rank or position, and grumble if they cannot have it, and the margin by which it was originally procured, as well. Every increase, therefore, in the demands of society often marks a *decrease*, recent or of long standing, in the cost of living. It may of course have been attained by an increase of the average income, but it may also be due to a fall in the price of the article. People say, for instance, that dinner-giving is more expensive now, because every one expects champagne. But why do they expect it now? Our fathers liked the taste of it as much as we do, and would have been just as glad to drink it; but they could not afford it. This means that the son's income is on an average larger than the father's; but the claims and expectations of society are simply a consequence and sign of this gradual enrichment; they are not a product which goes on growing of its own accord. We shall, therefore, neglect all such considerations, and confine ourselves to the simple question, Will a given income in the middle and upper classes buy more or less of such things as they choose to lay it out in?

Another and rather perplexing question arises out of the fact that nearly all articles have of late years improved in quality, owing to increased knowledge or mechanical skill in their production. Indeed, in many cases this improvement has been so great as to have taken the form of the entire supercession of the old material or instrument by modern substitutes. In the case of scientific and manufacturing commodities this is too evident to need more than a passing allusion. Compare, *e.g.* the Moderator or Silber lamp with the best oil-lamps in existence forty years ago. The quality of the light now used in every little drawing-room is such as hardly a nobleman could then procure. In respect of the lighting of our streets, halls, and passages, the contrast is of course more striking still. So in every other direction. Modern linen is finer and whiter, modern paper smoother, steel pens (to most tastes) infinitely less vexing than quills.

We are quite aware that a contradictory belief circulates in some minds. Many people have a conviction that things are now made cheap and nasty in comparison with the excellence and solidity of old workmanship. It would take up too much space here to give the full grounds of our own conviction, but we have very little doubt that the fact is that in the case of almost every article, those who really wish for excellence can get it as good or better than they ever could before; but that, to suit the democratic taste of the day, and the consequent desire to secure a sort of outside equality in all ranks, showy articles, of inferior durability, are made as well; in other words, that the cheap and flimsy things, in so far as they are really more numerous, represent not so much a substitution for the good as a supplement to them. Hardly any one would deny that this is the case in jewellery, for instance, and we suspect that the same explanation is equally valid in almost every other direction. The common objection which consists in pointing to some stout, and probably ugly, old chair or cloak, and comparing it favourably with those in use now, is met by the simple reply that all the weak ones have been broken up or thrown away, so that none but the few strong ones are left. Of the generally rickety houses which the builders run up now-a-days about London, who can tell but what a small remnant may be left a century hence which shall be pointed out as a favourable contrast to their latest successors?

This improvement in quality throws a difficulty in the way of our inquiry, for since we have not got the old articles to compare with the new, we are apt to forget how much cheaper the latter may often be at nominally the same price. It is of course impossible to estimate the value of such a saving as this with any approach to numerical accuracy, but clearly some account ought to be taken of it, for the object of life is not merely to get much, but also to get it good.

So again, to refer to a somewhat similar class of cases, there are many articles which simply were not procurable at all in former days; for instance, photographic likenesses. Any labourer can now procure for a shilling a more perfect likeness of a relative than the richest man could have purchased a generation ago. When the comparison is made between past and present cost, what account is to be taken of such things as these? It is clearly an advantage to have the power of procuring things which our fathers would have liked as much as we do, but which they had not the chance to get, but it is an advantage which cannot well be expressed numerically. The best we can do is to make a rough comparison with the superior articles of the class which most nearly took their place in former days.

So again with the saving which is made, not in money, but in time. A man can now go from London to York at about one-third the price which his father would have had to pay. But he can also do it with comparative comfort and safety, in all weathers and at all times of the year, in less than five hours, instead of requiring, as formerly, from twenty to thirty. The former advantage admits of accurate determination; but how are we to set about estimating the latter? Such considerations as these serve to remind us that any comparison between past and present cost of living must be at best a somewhat rough affair, not so much from the difficulty of procuring statistics as from the difficulty, in fact impossibility, of deciding clearly the principles upon which they are to be applied in a large number of cases.

We will now give a glance at some of the facts. It will be best to divide the total outlay into four or five principal groups corresponding to the main classes of wants. The first of these corresponds to what are often called "household" expenses, viz., food and drink, and the necessaries for procuring and dressing these. In their case the comparison is for the most part very simple. Nearly every important article which we consume now was consumed forty years ago, and there has not been much difference in the quality during that interval. All that we have to do, therefore, is to make a comparative estimate of their values then and now. On the whole, there can be no doubt that they have risen, and risen considerably. Butchers' meat is about double what it was, and the same may be said of its occasional substitutes, such as game, fowls, rabbits, &c. Butter is considerably more than double, and eggs and milk are also dearer. Bread, of course, fluctuates from year to year, but has shown no sign of any permanent fall since the repeal of the corn laws. Some things, no doubt, have fallen; sugar and coffee to some extent, and tea to between half and one-third of its former price. The lighter kinds of wine also have lately become a cheap drink; the choicer wines, on the other hand, remaining as they were, or becoming, like all scarce things, dearer. Of the innumerable remaining things supplied mostly by the grocer we cannot attempt to offer an estimate; some have risen, others fallen, but their aggregate alteration does not amount to very much. Coals are one of those commodities which vary in price with the locality; railway communication, however, has produced such an effect that even now, in the south of England, in spite of the late rise, they are cheaper than they were forty years ago. The father, in our comparison, had to pay in the neighbourhood of London in winter thirty-five shillings a ton for his coals; they could be delivered there even now for less than that, and three years ago could be bought for twenty-seven shillings. When we add up the gain and loss on all these various items, taking into account not only their price but their amount, we find, as might be expected, that the scale in which the butcher and his allies, the poulterer and dairyman, stand, shows a decided tendency to sink. This is readily understood when it is observed that the aggregate of these household expenses runs up to more than a fourth of the total income (in the son's case), and that of this aggregate meat costs not much under one-third, viz., some £75 out of £250. We should not, perhaps, be far from the mark if we were to reckon the loss in this department at from £30 to £50; that is to say, the son has to pay that annual sum extra in order to keep his table as well furnished as his father's.

We will next discuss that group of expenses which may be called educational. By this we mean, not merely school and college expenses, but all those which most directly concern mental enjoyment and improvement, such as books, newspapers, lectures, writing materials, and so on. We are here getting on to ground on which some of the sources of error already pointed out are especially likely to mislead. People are very apt merely to think of what they have to pay, and to neglect to consider the quality of what they get for their money. They complain of school charges being higher, but they fail to realise how vastly greater in proportion has been the improvement in the instruction given. Formerly, after a few great old schools had been named (and these with many drawbacks of antique prejudice and barbarous custom), it was quite a chance whether, in a small country grammar-school, you got any return worth mentioning for your outlay. You might possibly get a good return, and you might get a bad one, and there were few opportunities of knowing beforehand which was the most likely. We strongly suspect that if any parent were content to put up with an article no better than his father got he might still procure it at the old cost by simply sending his boys to cheap and inferior schools. But he chooses instead, very wisely, one of the now numerous large schools and colleges which in every respect, except social prestige, stand on the level of the old Public schools. Much the same may be said of University expenses, though here the rise of price has been but little, great as has been the improvement in the instruction. The direct charges for teaching are not much more than they were. The rise in the indirect charges, for living, &c., fall into the same class as those for other persons; whilst in regard to the style of living we have already said all that is needed, and will therefore merely remark that when people on the whole choose to spend a great deal more than their fathers did, they are simply showing that their pockets are fuller, but are throwing no light upon the question whether the cost of living has increased. In regard to the universal instruments of mental improvement, books, papers, &c., the saving of cost is so gigantic that no one who thinks that these things are comparable with beef and mutton should venture to assert without careful inquiry that the total cost of living has risen at all. In respect of standard favourites, for instance, we have every range of cheapened production, from the novel of Walter Scott, which we procure at one sixty-third of the price which it cost our fathers, to the old classics, in which much of the improvement consists rather in the better paper and typography. In the case of newspapers again, the *Times*, for instance, has halved its price and doubled or trebled its size; whilst in respect of the infinite variety of other daily, weekly, and monthly journals, no comparison can be made, simply because one of the elements of such a comparison is entirely wanting. We now enjoy sources of information which simply could not be procured by any one, at any cost, forty years ago. Somewhat similar remarks apply to pictures. The great rise in the price of original works of art need not be noticed here, since this does not touch one man in ten thousand; but the cheapening effected in all kinds of copies by photography chromolithography, and the numerous other substitutes for the old engraving process, opens sources of enjoyment to every one. The general expenditure under this head of education is of course very variable, and depends in amount and direction upon the accident of there being boys in a family, or of a son being trained for a learned profession. But we may safely say that the increased payment for schooling is not great, and is more than made up by the improvement in quality: whilst, in regard to literature, &c., we should be well within the mark in saying that half the old cost is saved, so that any man whose expenditure under this head is large, might be able to recoup himself here for his butcher's extortion, if he likes so to call it.

Another drain upon the purse is found in travelling expenses. These are are of course just as much a part of the cost of living as anything else. It needs no great penetration to see that if one man spends £100 in entertaining his friends in the course of the year, whilst another spends the same sum in taking his family to Switzerland, these are both ways of enjoying life, and that, therefore, it would be the flimsiest of conventions to include one in the cost of living and to exclude the other. If the former finds that his income, in his own line of outlay, will not go as far by one-half, and the other finds that his goes further by the same amount, these are clearly to be regarded, on any broad and rational view of life, as compensating considerations to be set off the one against the other. The real difficulty in giving even the roughest numerical estimate here consists in the fact that so much of the pleasure derived from this source is not a mere cheapening of what was procurable before, but is the opening out of new satisfaction which could not possibly be attained formerly. A fortnight in Switzerland, we assume, is a better article than one in Wales. A banker's clerk can command the former easily with a three weeks' leave, whilst his father could scarcely have done more than go there and back within the time. Hotel expenses have of course increased abroad, but then the quality of the accommodation has risen too. If people were content now with such inns as their fathers put up at, and chose to go to those parts of the Alps where such inns only are to be found, they would discover that the difference between, say, many parts of the Tyrol now, and the Oberland or Chamouni then, is by no means great, and dwindles into insignificance in comparison with the cost of getting to such places. The only item belonging to this class which has greatly risen is, oddly enough, just the one which was commonly supposed forty years ago to be about to suffer a terrible depreciation, viz., horses. As between the families in question, we find that the father could get a horse to suit him well for £30, and was quite content with riding and driving horses at £25, and even £20. The son never had the luck to be offered one of presumably equal value for less than from £40 to £60. This expense, however, is one that does not concern many people, nor those more than occasionally, so that travelling may safely be included amongst those items in the cost of living which have greatly decreased during a generation and a half. Those who may wish to make a comparison between the cost of travelling in England then and now will not be very far wrong in assuming that the outside places in a coach journey corresponded in price to the present first-class fares. At least this is almost exactly the proportion in some cases, and, therefore, is probably not far from the average. Posting, of course, was vastly more expensive. For occasional trips, a horse and gig did not cost very much less than it would now, for some reason or other; whereas a saddle horse was by comparison a very cheap luxury. It seems that at Cambridge, for instance, one could be procured for the best part of a day for three shillings, whereas now from seven to ten shillings would be the least sum that would be charged for the same.

When we come to house-rent we find, as we need not say, a considerable rise, but the amount of it is subject to many uncertainties, arising from change of fashion, accessibility, and the commercial progress of the particular neighbourhood. The father, we find, paid £80 a year for his house. The son, for a somewhat larger and more convenient house, with a smaller garden, paid £125. The former, however, was considered rather low and the latter rather high for its neighbourhood; the true difference, as regards rent alone, would probably have been more like £30. Rates and taxes have of course risen; but then here we get a *quid pro quo*, for most of the increase goes to pay for such things as drains, light, and police, luxuries that our fathers had mostly to do without.

Servants' wages again have risen, at least those of indoor servants, but to what precise amount is not easy to say, owing to variations in respect of what they are expected to find for themselves. We shall not be far from the mark, however, if we reckon that the housemaids have risen from about £10 to £15, and the cooks, perhaps, from £10 or £12 to £18. Outdoor servants have not apparently profited so much; the father and son each paid his gardener about the same sum, viz., one guinea a week. On the whole, the total rise in this branch of expenditure (amounting to about £150 a year) cannot be reckoned at more than £35 or £40.

The only remaining outlay of a regular and unavoidable kind seems to be dress. Here, where fashion reigns supreme, at least in the case of the ladies, we entirely abandon any attempt at figures. That they could dress cheaper if they pleased we have little doubt, owing to the smaller price of cotton and some other cheap goods. Moreover, the women in the poorer clases dress much more showily now, which cannot be more than very partially accounted for by increased incomes on their part. Men's clothing does not seem to have varied much. Some things, hats for instance, are decidedly cheaper. Those who would not now without compunction pay more than fourteen or sixteen shillings for the modern silk hat could not have bought the old-fashioned "beaver" for less than twenty-six shillings; and if we may judge by the frequency with which the entry occurs it would not appear that the latter had much more vitality in its constitution than the former. Some things, like gloves, are dearer; but in the most costly part, viz., cloth garments, we cannot detect any difference worth taking into account.

We have now taken account of all the principal permanent sources of expense; but besides these there is always a margin, and in households where the circumstances are easy a large margin, of occasional expenses. One year the house has to be painted, or the carpenters have work to do; another year a carriage is bought, or the garden altered or added to, or some kind of machine or implement is being constantly wanted. Most men have some kind of scientific, mechanical, or artistic hobby, and the gratification of these, or the procuring of presents for friends, often amounts in the aggregate to a considerable sum. These are far too variable things for us to take them individually into account. All we can say is that those which depend entirely upon human labour, like house-repairs, have mostly risen considerably, owing to the rise in the workmen's wages; whilst those which involve much machinery in their production, like most kinds of mechanical appliances, have shown a decided tendency to fall. So these two conflicting influences may to some extent be set off one against another. Amongst the most important of these occasional expenses is furniture. Almost every one has to furnish a house completely at least once during his life, and a year seldom passes without his having also either to replace some old articles or buy some new ones. The outlay, therefore, even if converted into an annual equivalent, will be by no means inconsiderable. We have made the best comparison we can, and conclude that there has been on the whole a considerable saving in this direction. Few things have risen here, and some have fallen very considerably. Amongst the latter iron and glass are, as might have been expected, prominent. We find that £30 was paid for a drawing-room mirror, whilst one as good in every respect could not now, at the outside, cost more than £10. Fire grates and other metal articles seem to have been nearly double their present value. In ordinary wooden furniture we do not notice much difference. Carpets are cheaper; a good Brussels carpet costing five-and-threpence a yard against the present four-and-sixpence or thereabouts.

On a general review of the whole case, we may say that the three classes of universal necessaries, viz., food, house accommodation, and servants' wages, have all risen considerably; whilst the fourth, viz., clothes, may be regarded as but little altered. These comprise, of course, a large proportion of every one's income (we find, by a rough estimate, that in one of the cases under discussion they amounted to about two-thirds of the total income), and the total loss upon them is not inconsiderable; according to the conjectures we have hazarded, this loss might, perhaps, come altogether to from £50 to £80, or even £100. On the other hand, of the three occasional and less necessary expenses, viz., culture, travel, and what we have left under the head of miscellaneous, the first two show a vast diminution of cost.

Whether the saving under this head will suffice to make up for the loss under the other depends, of course, upon the circumstances of the individual case. It is easy to see what these circumstances are. Those whose incomes are but moderate, or who have large families, for instance, struggling professional men, will find, of course, that the necessary expenses make up a very large proportion of the whole. They will, therefore, suffer by the rise of prices in these things, that is to say, they will not find that a given annual income will procure them as many and as good things as it would procure their fathers. On the other hand, men with large incomes, and small families, will find that in such things as travelling and the various forms of mental gratification they have a large and in some cases more than ample opportunity of indemnifying themselves. The person who is best off of all is the literary bachelor. His losses are but very small; much of what the butcher has put on, the tea-dealer and tobacconist have probably taken off; whilst in nine out of ten of the things which he wants to purchase he will find a saving, sometimes small, often considerable, and in some cases enormous.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., at the Australian Auction Mart, O'Connell-street, highly important sale of ironmongery, wire nails, and woolbagging. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

MR. PENNINGTON'S "ERASMUS."*

(From the Nonconformist.)

THE value of some men's labours is too often not recognised until long after their death, but of Erasmus it may be said that while his fame during his life was pre-eminent, it has since suffered no deterioration. Nay, we appreciate him now for the very qualities and the very work for which he was appreciated by his contemporaries. He is to us, at the distance of more than three hundred years, just what he was to them. We are left in admiration of his extensive scholarship, of his marvellous literary labours, of his early moral courage, of his humour, and his satire. We see, as was seen in his own time, how he prepared the way for the Reformation; we lament, as the reformers lamented, that we went no further. And it is now as it was then, with regard to his memory. Bitterly as he was assailed by the zealous leaders of the Reformation, it was the Protestants of Basle who gathered round his death-bed, and who followed him to the grave; and it is by Protestants only that his works have been preserved and his life made known. Notwithstanding the manner in which he halted in the Church of Rome, the instinct of Romanism has been averse to cherishing his memory.

Three or four "Lives" of Erasmus have been written, and his character has been the subject of many literary sketches. Mr. Pennington's Memoir is issued at some disadvantage, from its being published almost immediately after that of Mr. Drummond; of whose intentions, of course, our author was unconscious while he was engaged in his own labours. But Mr. Pennington's volume has a value of its own. It brings out into strong relief the religious aspects of the character of Erasmus; it is as little as possible of a partisan character; and, while it faithfully exhibits, and sometimes in minute detail, the nature of the labours of Erasmus, it is a thoroughly popular and readable book. No other biography, for general reading, supplies exactly the place which it supplies.

It is not our purpose, nor have we space, to recount the life or give a description of the writings of Erasmus. It is, however, worthy of notice how the circumstances of his early history conduced to qualify him in some respects for his future work. The offspring of an illegitimate passion of a man who was cozened into a monastic life before his son's birth, the position of his father as a beneficed monk both enabled and inclined him to give to the son whom he had wronged a good scholastic education. The son, too, by similar wiles, was persuaded to take the vows of a monk—of which he afterwards bitterly and angrily repented. As he says, in after life of those who plotted in this pious work, "They carried on their designs against him with as much care, zeal, and vigilance as if their object had been to take an opulent city. Of so much importance it seemed to these men, who were worse than Pharisees, to bury one trembling and living youth. He was, in genius, learning, and eloquence, beyond his age. They hoped, therefore, that he would be a great ornament to their fraternity." They enticed, they threatened, "they exerted every effort to prevent that unhappy fish from escaping the net." They succeeded, but their victim lived, not to be the ornament of their miserable and immoral fraternity, but to be their greatest scourge. Thus, to two acts of profound immorality and justice, the world owes the life, character, and labours of Erasmus.

Mr. Pennington traces very carefully the personal history and the numerous publications of the subject of his biography, and is very conscientious in his quotations—taking them direct from the original works and translating them himself. On the whole the early life of this great scholar, notwithstanding his enthusiasm for study, must have been a miserable one; he was dependent upon the bounty of friend for a living, was miserably lodged, and often in great distress and half-starved. If Lord Mountjoy had not been one of his pupils in Paris he might have come to a premature and melancholy end. It was Mountjoy who invited him to England and gave him a small pension. In this country he made numerous friendships, and, above all, perfected himself in Greek at Oxford and Cambridge. Here, too, he met with Dean Colet, whose religious influence over him seems to have been very considerable, and here he made friends of Sir Thomas More, of Henry VIII., and of Cardinal Wolsey. He was happy in this country, if he was happy anywhere, and would have remained here for the greater part of his life but for this melancholy fact—he could not get a sufficient income. He says himself, upon this point, that the expectations held out to him were not realised. Those expectations consisted of presents and pensions. He had many of them, which he gratefully acknowledges, but not enough, and he went his way. But Erasmus was neither covetous nor mercenary. He had, he considered, work to do, and be could not do it without money. Money he must get or the work would not be done; and accordingly, and very reasonably, he shaped his life, to a great extent, in order to get it. In a despondent and struggling state, after this, we get a slight glimpse of the man. He was working for money; when he could get it, he intended to purchase "first Greek authors, next clothes." Erasmus wanting clothes! But how soon, in spite of all the difficulties that clogged him, he leaped to European fame. This was achieved by the publication of the "Adages," which first consisted of 800 proverbs, subsequently extended to more than 4000. As Mr. Pennington says, "We stand amazed when we contemplate that ardour in the pursuit of learning." Here his rare humour first exhibited itself by his tacking modern instances to "old saws." Scarcely any book, excepting, perhaps, the "Colloquies," tempts one to such frequent quotation as this book. Much has been made of the want of moral courage shown by Erasmus in the latter part of his life; yet who but he would have had the courage to attack popes, cardinals, and monks as he attacked them?

"If you look, for instance, at the mitres of some of our bishops, glittering with gold and with gems, their jewelled pastoral staff, and all their mystic panoply, you would expect to find them more than men; but if you open the Silenus, you will find within only a soldier, a trader, or a tyrant. Take again the case of those whom you may meet with everywhere. If you look at their shaggy beard, their pale face, their cowl, their bent head, their girdle, their sour looks, you would say that they were remarkable for their piety; but if you look inside the Silenus, you will find only rogues, gluttons, impostors, debauchees, robbers, and tyrants." . . . A similar mistake is made as to names. "We call," he says, "priests, bishops, and popes the Church, although they are only ministers of the Church; for the Church is the whole Christian people. And of the Church we say that she appears in honour and splendour, not when piety is increased and vice is diminished, when good morals are prevalent and true doctrine flourishes, but when the altars are embellished with gold and jewels; or rather when, religion being totally neglected, the prelates rival temporal lords in lands, domestics, in luxury, in mules, in horses, in houses, or rather in palaces, in everything that makes a show and a noise. This is thought so just a manner of thinking and speaking, that even in papal bulls these encomiums may be found:—'Forasmuch as Cardinal A., by his sumptuous equipage, and numerous train of horses and domestics, does singular honour to the Church of Christ, we think it right to add to his preferments another bishopric.'"

How he followed this work up, improving it with every edition, we all know. Next came, with a heavier blow at the whole ecclesiastical system, the "Enchiridion," which had, we suppose, an unprecedented circulation, for it was bought and read more widely, three hundred years ago, than Mr. Gladstone's recent pamphlet has lately been bought and read. Mr. Pennington says:—

"An examination of this celebrated work will enable us to see clearly the position which Erasmus occupied from the very first with reference to the great questions which were shortly to agitate Christendom. We shall thus discover hereafter that he never swerved from the opinions expressed on points of doctrine at the beginning of his memorable career. We can easily see how this work must have aided the Reformation." To this point we shall return in a future chapter. Meanwhile we may observe, that very little importance is attached in it to the distinctive views of Romanists. He condemned the folly of those who hoped by pilgrimages, or by parchment sealed with wax, or by a small sum of money, to be purified from their guilt; he insists on the worthlessness of all outward observances and acts of piety and charity, when the heart and life are unholy; he reminds the Romanists of his day that they 'must not consider how many psalms they murmur, nor think that much speaking is a merit in prayer;' and that it is not the prayer uttered with the lips, but the ardent one from the heart, which reaches the ears of God."

We do not altogether agree in what follows from Mr. Pennington, who, some will consider, looks at Erasmus from a somewhat too exclusively Evangelical point of view. The fact is, Erasmus was not an Evangelical, and he was not a Protestant; but, notwithstanding, he did more service to Evangelical truth and to Protestantism than a good many of Luther's most conspicuous followers. For Luther had not all the light even of his own time, and might have borrowed some from Erasmus.

"No moral courage?" Then how the "Praise of folly?" Here, again, the temptation is to quote, and Mr. Pennington's book would have been better if he had not resisted this temptation so often. He says, however:—

"This work is one of the most remarkable satires the world has ever seen. It is full of wit, and embodies his views of men and manners, formed not only in the course of his travels, but during his residence in Italy. As it was the rule of his life never to lose any time, and as he would not, as he says in the introduction, give his mind to abstruse meditation while he was riding across the country on horseback, he employed himself in meditating this work, and wrote down his thoughts at the inn at the end of the day's journey. The Greek title was derived from the name of his friend More, to whom he dedicated it. He called it so, not because he was *that* which this word expresses, for he was, in the judgment of all men, as far removed from it as possible, but because he was fond of a joke, and took delight in any production which was seasoned with real wit."

Every one who has once read it would like to re-read this book. How the remembrance of the first taste returns as we read:—

"Can anything exceed the folly of those who, after the daily recitation of the well-known seven verses of the sacred psalms, hope to rise to the summit of human felicity? those magic verses, I mean, which a certain facetious demon, more shallow than crafty, skilfully surprised by St. Bernard, is believed to have taught him. Several of these fooleries, which are so absurd that I am almost ashamed to refer to them, yet are practised and admired not only by the common people, but also by professors of religion. Similar to this is the folly which leads every country to claim its particular guardian saint, and to assign certain offices, certain modes of worship, to every one of them, so that one gives relief to the toothache, another assists in childbirth, another restores stolen property, another aids in shipwreck, another guards the flock. But it would be tedious to go through the offices of all of them. Some there are who have prayers addressed to them on all occasions, especially the Virgin Mary, to whom the common people attribute more power than they do to her Son. Now from these saints what, I say, do men ask, excepting those things which relate to folly?"

The scorn of popes, cardinals, and priests, expressed in this book is simply astounding. The only wonder is that Erasmus preserved his life, and was not afterwards burnt with some of his books. The fact is, however, that everybody was afraid of him. Popes, cardinals, princes, philosophers complimented him, sent him handsome presents, offered him offices, pensioned him. He accepted not all that was offered, but enough to enable him to pursue his studies, and bring out his books—everything being subordinate to that sole object of his life.

We cannot here enter into a discussion of the conduct of Erasmus with respect to the Reformation. Mr. Pennington goes very fully into it, and with great candour, making due allowances and fairly stating difficulties. The plain fact is that, whatever might have been the case in his early days, Erasmus had not the stuff of a martyr in him. He says so himself—says he had not the courage to defend an unjust lawsuit, and that he couldn't sacrifice himself even for the truth. What he could do without such self-sacrifice he did. He laboured abundantly for twenty years in constant physical agony, bringing out the great New Testament, the Fathers, the Classics, and pamphlets without number. The result of his life work was the distinct moral and intellectual elevation of the European world. Different men have different work; what it was given to him to do, with such strength as he had, he did faithfully. And for the rest, when we read this in the "Letter on Matrimony" written in his old age, to Catherine of Arragon, may we not be charitable:—

"Whoever truly loves God fixes the anchor of his hope not in the barren sands of a transitory world, but on Christ Jesus our Lord, that solid rock which can be shaken by no billows. He is the spouse of pious souls, in that degree common to all, that no husband is more the peculiar property of his wife, than He belongs to, and is present, with all His followers. He who rests with full confidence on His bosom, and casts all his care on that God who continually watches over him, is calm and happy in the midst of worldly commotions. The soul which has given up itself altogether to this Bridegroom, rejoices not less in adversity than in prosperity. . . . Christ is often kinder to us when He visits us with afflictions than when He sooths us with soft delights. Prosperity is more pleasant to a man but very often adversity is more profitable to him. There is no way to heavenly glory but through the cross. This path is common to all, whether, as Horace says, 'we are kings or poor husbandmen.' O illustrious Queen, and singular example of piety, may the Lord Jesus, the fountain of all happiness, breathe through your soul a holy calm, a pure and lasting joy!"

Blessings, like curses, no doubt, return; but it is questionable whether Erasmus lived a commonly happy life, excepting when he forgot himself in his books. There is a passage in one of his works, not referred to by Mr. Pennington, in which something like horror is expressed by him at the idea of living his life over again. But he died happily, was buried with the highest honour, and his memory and his services will last while time itself shall last.

* *The Life and Character of Erasmus.* By the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, M.A., Rector of Utterby. London: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

WEEKLY CHEMICAL, MINERAL, AND METAL REPORT.

[J. BERGER SPENCER AND CO.]

Chemicals.—Our trade has as yet reaped little advantage from the restored navigation. Inquiries, it is true, still continue abundant; but the result so far has been decidedly disappointing, and of the growing discouragement there can hardly be any doubt. Home demand is rather more lively, but far below the point to strengthen prices; it is thus likely, if indeed not certain, that fresh inducements will have to be offered to buyers before stocks can be reduced into somewhat smaller proportions. White caustic soda has now wholly relapsed, and can be bought rather cheaper. Cream, however, has lately experienced a slight improvement, which it still fairly maintains. Soda ash is in very limited demand. In bleaching powder there has been rather more doing, though not enough to influence prices. Aluminous cake continues dull. Sulphate of copper is still in good demand at its recent advance. In nitrate of soda, several moderate parcels have changed hands at late rates. The proposed tax of 15 cents per quintal has been disapproved by the Peruvian Legislature. A similar fate probably awaits the Guano Bill, which, according to the latest report, has met with great opposition in the Senate. Sulphate of ammonia has been fairly active, and no fresh reduction has yet been advised, though the price is still weak.

Minerals.—The coal trade has seen the last of its former buoyancy. Between the mild weather on the one hand, and the wavering prices on the other, the demand has dwindled into dimensions it seldom attains at this time of the year, and although the expectations of consumers may be somewhat exaggerated, it is equally certain that the apparent firmness of colliers will hardly suffice to lower them. In several districts the output is reported to have been reduced. House coal and furnace coal are alike dull. Best burgy and slack are still in fair request, but the lower qualities are entirely neglected. In gas coal, several large contracts have been closed, and many more are about to be concluded. The shipping trade continues quiet. At Swansea, on the 27th ultimo, 1517 tons of copper ores realized £18,751, or 15s 9d per unit. The average produce of the whole sale was 15 5-16 per cent., Cape ores being 26¾ per cent. On the same day a cargo of 1000 tons to arrive was transferred, at 16s 6d to 16s 9d for regulus and 16s for ores. Iron ore remains without any improvement. The demand for manganese ore has not much increased, and parcels are offering on somewhat easier terms. Lead ore meets with ready buyers at rather enhanced rates. Purchases in phosphate of lime have suffered a small falling off. Brimstone maintains both demand and value.

Metals.—The iron market is somewhat less active, but still very firm. The news from South Wales, and the issue they clearly indicate, have failed to bring back speculation, which, perhaps, a month ago would have been their natural sequel. The middlemen, apparently mindful of their recent defeats, are rather less daring in their operations; and, whatever the trade may still have to undergo, it has at least less to fear from the tamed spirit of adventure. The existing state of things will, no doubt, prevail till the negotiations carried on in Wales are brought a stage nearer the end; this, however, can by no means imply any lengthy calm, considering the progress that has been achieved within a single week. Among manufacturers there is less complaining and rather more doing. Orders are much more numerous, if not yet more important. There is decidedly more hopefulness, and, taken altogether, the prospects are really better than they seemed a short time ago. In Scotch pig iron, business has been much livelier in our district; more than average parcels have, however, not been ventured upon owing to the weakness prices have again begun to exhibit. The exports of the previous week were 13,200 tons, against 8700 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The price of copper has been almost stationary throughout the week, speculation being much too small to cause a rise, and just about large enough to prevent a fall. The demand for consumption remains extremely low. Lead has rapidly advanced to about 15s above its late value. The demand continues, nevertheless, unabated, an impression being prevalent that the metal is still far from its highest. Tin has further receded, and is still very weak. Spelter has been dull. Antimony is in fair demand.

General Items.—The exports of nitrate of soda during the two months ending on the 28th of February are published at 1,366,217 quintals, against 975,921 quintals for the same period of 1874, and 908,281 quintals in 1873. The quantity loading on the 1st of March was 796,000, against 660,500 quintals in 1874. May 1.

LIQUORS.

[F. W. COSENS.]

There has been no improvement in the general aspect of the wine and spirit trades during the past month—dealers confine their purchases within the narrowest possible limits. Excepting such parcels of brandy as are forced at auction without reserve no pressure to sell is observable. Rum is firmer, and a small rise in value has been established. Common sherries are difficult of sale, and quotations are uneven; for medium and fine descriptions full values are secured. The demand for port wine continues good, and prices are well maintained. The high rates paid for 1874 clarets at Bordeaux have somewhat restricted operations, and should the 1875 vintage result favourably it may be doubtful if present quotations will be maintained. The clearances of brandy for the month of March—total 358,000 gallons, against 345,000 for the same month of 1874, and 332,000 in 1873; of rum, the figures are, 518,000, 603,000, and 525,000 respectively. The clearances of wines for the three months ended 31st March totalled, for home consumption, 4,152,000 gallons, against 4,385,000 in 1874, and 4,178,000 in 1873; for export the figures were, 357,000, 164,000, and 402,000 respectively. May 5.

SHIPPING.

CLEARANCES.—July 10.

Wentworth (s.), 650 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. A. Sutter and child, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Croft and 3 children, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Willis, P. Fletcher, W. J. Hall, Forbes, A. Readington, Fletcher, A. Bruce, Croft, Smith, J. Hamilton Scott, J. Solomon, A. Douglas, G. Simonds, Blair, and 20 in the steerage.

July 11.

Sea Nymph, brig, 289 tons, Captain Brady, from New Caledonia 1st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and daughter, Miss Wangal, Miss Duncan, Miss Kelly, Messrs. M'Carthy, Smith, and 3 in the steerage. Montefiore and Montefiore, agents.

Mary Mildred, barque, 462 tons, Captain Brown, from New Caledonia 24th June, in ballast. Montefiore and Montefiore, agents.

Herbert Black, barque, 573 tons, Captain Treat, from Peru 27th April. Passenger—Mrs. Treat. Bright, Brothers, agents.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sheed, from Merimbula 10th instant. Passengers—Miss Milgrove, Miss Mills, Messrs. Weeks, Richie, Berne, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 10.

Whitehall, for Manila.
Viva, for Newcastle.
Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 12.

Dunbar Castle, for Galle; Roderick Dhu, for Singapore; Agerona, for San Francisco; Sir I. Newton, for Melbourne; Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane; H. M. S. Sappho, for New Hebrides; Normanby (s.), for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports.

CLEARANCE.—July 10.

Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Boor, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 10.

Saxonia (s.), Scotia, Kembla (s.), Alert, Ida, from Newcastle, with 920 tons coal, 150 sheep, 20 pigs, 4 tons tin; Rover, from Wogonga, with 36 logs, 31 bags bark, 2 hides; Laura, from Tomago, with 40 logs; Jessie Spears, from the Clyde, with 27 logs; Pearl, from Broken Bay, with 38 bags maize, 4000 shingles, 600 spokes, 2 coops poultry; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, 68 bales hay, 10 bales wool, 8 bundles sheepskins, 6 bags horns, 40 bag stin ore, 42 bags maize, 10 bags oysters, 5 bags bacon, 126 hides, 8 cases eggs, 12 packages tobacco, 10 dozen brooms, 2 packages beeswax, 6 coops poultry, 150 sheep, 10 pigs, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Hunter River: 1284 bags salt, 120 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 10.

Saxonia (s.), Vivid, Scotia, Ida, Alert, for Newcastle; Rover, for Wogonga; William and Alexander, for Jervis Bay; Henrietta, for Lake Macquarie; Pearl, for Broken Bay; Laura, for Camden Haven; Jessie Spears, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—July 10.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Sea Nymph, from New Caledonia: 10 bales wool, 12 bags beche-de-mer, 4 packages fungus.

Ex Sea Gull: 250 sacks flour—C. Wilson.

EXPORTS.—July 10.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton: 204 packages wines and spirits, 304 packages oilstores, 85 packages oil, 12 tins turpentine, 5 packages tobacco, 138 length of pipes, 11 packages hardware, 50 bags bran, 79 bags potatoes, 128 cases fruit, 116 boxes tinplates, 13 coils rope, 6 cases boots, 30 bales hay, 129 bags maize, 5 cases vestas, 1 dray, 17 horses, 110 packages.

Sir I. Newton, for Melbourne: 80,000 feet timber.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 1824 cases fruit, 139 bags oysters, 1 case guns, 400 bags maize, 1 case matches, 26 packages.

Western (s.), for Brisbane: 172 cases oilstores, 206 packages wines and spirits, 40 bundles oakum, 40 kegs white lead, 10 coils rope, 200 bags rice, 17 packages boots, 89 cases fruit, 64 bars and bundles iron, 20 packages hardware, 8 packages oil, 3 cases drapery, 10 packages woodware, 129 bags potatoes, 15 bales hay, 3 bags onions, 194 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Brisbane, China, India, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe.—By the R. M. S. Normanby, this day, at 3 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Governor Blackall (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Manning River.—By the Diamantina (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Valparaiso.—By the Summer Cloud, this day, at 5 p.m.

For Noumea.—By the Au Revoir, this day, at 5 p.m.

For Gosford.—by the Pelican (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Macleay River.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

For Merimbula and Eden.—On Tuesday, at 8.15 a.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Barrabool (s.), on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office this day, 12th instant, per Normanby, closing at 3 p.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom. Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so indorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Normanby, unless marked otherwise.

General Post Office, 5th July.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, July 10.—Barrabool (s.), 588 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Governor Blackall (s.), 331 tons, Captain Saunders, for Brisbane.

The brig Dart, which had been in collision with the Eagle (s.) off Cape Three Points, was towed from Broken Bay to Sydney, on Friday night, by the steam tug Mystery. She has been examined by Captain Banks, marine surveyor, who reports that the brig was struck on the port side, and the bowsprit carried away close to the knight-heads, which, together with a portion of the wood ends, had been started. A Marine Board inquiry will, doubtless, elicit all the facts connected with the collision.

The brig Sea Nymph left Noumea on the 1st instant, with light variable winds and rain; S. and S.W. winds followed to making Howe's Island on the 8th instant, and westerly to port.

The Mary Mildred, from Noumea in ballast, is bound for Gladstone, but when off Smoky Cape she suddenly sprung a leak, and she commenced to make water so freely that Captain Brown deemed it prudent to bear up for Sydney for repairs.

The Herbert Black, barque, with a cargo of guano, arrived last evening from Pebelon de Pica, Peru, whence she sailed on the 27th April. Fine weather to the 1st instant, from thence to the 6th strong breezes from N.E. to N.W., on which date she was in latitude 29·41 S., longitude 162·17 E., and reports moderate winds since. She brings no news of interest.

The John Penn (s.) crossed Merimbula bar at 11 a.m. on the 10th, touched at Eden, Tathra, and Wollongong, and arrived in Sydney at 3 p.m. on the 11th. Experienced light westerly winds to Wollongong, thence to Sydney easterly winds and fine weather. The cargo consists of 260 cases maizena, 20 bags maize, bran, 600 cheeses, 15 casks tallow, 3 bales leather, 1 bale skins, 150 bags bark, 60 bags bacon, 30 hides, 50 kegs butter, 6 bags oysters, 1 buggy, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.—Robert Jones, barque, Owen, from Dunedin.
July 9.—Prince Umberto, ship, Scott, from Melbourne.
July 9.—Fiona (s.), from the Clarence River.
July 9.—Adelaide, barque, Westcott, from Hobart Town.
July 10.—Barrabool (s.), Pain, from Sydney.
July 10.—Pelham, barque, Morgan, from Sydney.
July 10.—Frederick Basil, barque, Bailey, from Dunedin.
July 10.—Andsell, barque, Bunker, from Brisbane.
July 10.—Wressel Castle, barque, Cearns, from Melbourne.
July 10.—Forcade La Roquette, French barque, Alexander, from New Caledonia.
July 10.—Norham Castle, barque, Chevalier, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Sea Nymph, barque, for Melbourne, with 371 tons coal.
July 9.—Waterwitch, schooner, Southgate, for Melbourne, with 240 tons coal.
July 9.—Minora, brig, Marks, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.
July 10.—Baron Aberdare, ship, Edmonds, for San Francisco, with 2300 tons coal.
July 10.—New Era, barque, Meadows, for Sourabaya, with 985 tons coal.
July 10.—Fiona (s.), for the Clarence River.
July 10.—Heron (s., Boyle, for Rockhampton, with 151 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 9.—Nile and Eagle, from Sydney.
July 10.—Civility, Rebecca, Duke of Edinburgh, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Highflyer, from London.
July 6.—Apelles, from Calcutta; Cairo, from Liverpool; Zohrab, from Batavia; Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Edith Haviland, Parmenio, Sylphide, Isabella Ridley, Hero of the Nile, Panic, Victor, Ching Foo, for Newcastle; Loch Naw, for Sydney.

The iron clipper ship Apelles has completed another voyage hence to Calcutta and back. Captain M'Lay, it will be recollected, fell in with a burning ship at sea on his last voyage. By a singular coincidence this vessel—the Countess of Perth—was being towed into Sand Heads just as he was leaving this time for Melbourne. The ship, after being abandoned, had drifted away down the coast, but had been secured and sold, and was then taken to Calcutta.—*Argus*, July 7.

The Highflyer has had a long and fairly prosperous career in the Australian trade, but on her present voyage the fortune of the weather has been decidedly against her, and she has all the appearance on deck of having been subjected to severe ill-usage by the elements. The latter part of the passage was also accomplished under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and to Captain Berridge it proved a very trying time, for a heavy sea which burst in the front of the poop not only damaged his sextants, and charts, and books, and personal effects, but, worst of all, it smashed all three chronometers hopelessly beyond use. Fortunately, one of the passengers, Mr. J. H. Harrison, had a valuable chronometer watch, which he placed at Captain Berridge's disposal, who rated it as near as possible to Greenwich time, and with its aid made his track across the Southern Ocean. Twice after the accident Greenwich time was obtained, first from the barque Iris, from New York, bound to Sydney, and again from H.M.S.S. corvette Nymph, bound to Western Australia. Apart from the foregoing circumstances the ship otherwise was in sorry plight in running down the longitude, as will be seen from the following details of the passage. The Highflyer left London on April 6. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was crossed on June 1, in latitude 41 S., and the easting was run down variously between latitude 43 and 39. Heavy weather set in off the Cape, and on June 3, when in latitude 42·30 S., and longitude 26 E., the wind increased to a hard gale from N.N.E., veering to N.W., and backing again to N.E. For about three days it blew with terrific violence, and was accompanied with a tremendous sea, in which the ship got a fearful tossing. At noon on June 3, a topping sea struck her on the port side, smashing boats and skids, and washing away lee-rail, poop-rail, ladder, &c., and carrying away portion of the bulwarks on the starboard side. Two of the crew were washed away with the ladder, but most providentially they were driven in-board again over the lee mizen chains. The front of the poop was also burst in on the starboard side, and the captain's cabin well nigh gutted. It was this sea which wrought the havoc already alluded to amongst chronometers, sextants, charts, &c. The starboard backstay plates were also started by the shock, and one of the midshipmen, Mr. Campbell, had his shoulder put out by a falling skid. On May 6, just after the gale, a barque—the Iris—from New York, bound to Sydney, was fallen in with, and the Highflyer kept company with her for two days. Heavy gales from N.W. to S.W. continued to prevail, and on June 12 another vessel was sighted, which proved to be H.M.S.S. corvette Nymph. St. Paul's was sighted on June 15, and in consequence of the continued tempestuous weather the maintopgallantmast and yard were sent down on the following day to save the topmasts. On June 23 another furious gale from W. with very heavy squalls set in, and at 1 a.m. on June 24 a huge sea struck the ship on the starboard quarter, and broke the life-boat davits, but the boat itself was saved.—*Argus*, July 7.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—East Lothian, for Newcastle; Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.
July 10.—Hampshire, for London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 9.—Bulli (s.), from Bulli.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.—Alexandra (s.), from Maryborough.
July 10.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
July 10.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Moderate and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto and ditto.
July 11.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—July 10.

QUEENSLAND.—9 a.m.

Normantown—SE. Fine
Gilbert Town—Calm. Fine
Etheridge—SE. Fine
Cardwell—Calm. Fine
Townsville—Calm. Fine
Bowen—SE. Fine
Mackay—Calm. Fine
Goodiwindi—SW. Raining hard
Clermont—SE. Like rain
Gladstone—SE. Cloudy
Rockhampton—Calm. Dull
Maryborough—Calm. Raining
Stanthorpe—Calm. Raining
Taroom—Calm. Raining
Cape Moreton—SE. Cloudy
Brisbane—S. Showery
Toowoomba—SE. Raining
Warwick—SE. Showery.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	SE. Raining	SE. Raining
Casino	S. Raining	S. Raining
Grafton	SW. Raining	SW. Raining
Clarence Heads	SW. Raining	SW. Raining
Glen Innes	NW. Raining	NW. Raining
Inverell	Calm. Raining	Calm. Fine
Port Macquarie	SSE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
West Kempsey	SSW. Thick rain	SSW. Thick rain
Armidale	Calm. Showery	S. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Cloudy	NW. Fine
Gunnedah	SE. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Boggabri	SE. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Narrabri	SE. Cloudy, like rain	SE. Cloudy, cold
Wee Waa	W. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Pilliga	NW. Cloudy	SE. Fine
Walgett	SE. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Fine
Brewarrina	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Bourke	E. Fine	SE. Fine
Muswellbrook	SE. Dull	SE. Dull, fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Dull	SE. Threatening rain
Maitland	Calm. Dull	W. Like rain
Taree	Calm. Dull	W. Fine
Port Stephens	Calm. Dull, like rain	S., fresh, sea smooth
Newcastle	SSE. Cloudy, no sea	SSE., fresh. Cloudy
Barrenjure	SW. light. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Fine
Sydney	NW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SSE. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	SW. Fine	S., light. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	S., light. Fine
Ulladulla	SW. Fine. No sea	SE., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	SW. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Araluen	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Clear	NNE. Clear, warm
Bombala	Calm. Foggy	NE. Fine
Cooma	N. Frosty, cold	E. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine, frosty	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, clear
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Dense fog	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	E. Fine	W. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Hill End	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy, like rain
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Coolah	SE. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	S. Fine, clear	S. Fine, cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Urana	SE. Clear, fine	SE. Fine
Deniliquin	ENE. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine, clear	SE. Fine

Tasmania.		Bar.	Ther.
Hobart Town	NW., light. Fine	30·30	54·1
Low Heads	NW. Cloudy.	35·36	55·
Victoria.			
Melbourne	N. Fine, clear	30·676	44·6
Queenscliff	NW. Very fine	30·62	52·
Cape Schank	N. by W. Fine	30·30	52·
Cape Otway	NW. Cloudy, fine	35·418	53·
Portland	WNW. Clear, fine	30·675	53·
Port Albert	N., light. Clear, fine	36·636	50·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 32' 45" East. 22nd January, 1875.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

July 9, 1875. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·533	48·5	93	WNW	8	0·3	1	0·12	7·5
P.M. 3	·471	57·0	76	S.	7	0·2	3		
9	·533	50·3	97	S.	2	0·0	6		3·0
Mean ...	30·512	51·9	88·7		6	0·2	3·3		5·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·013.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 59·1 | Sun—maximum .... 95·8
Minimum .... 47·1 | Grass—minimum .... 42·5

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 131·0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Port Denison, at 9 a.m., 58·1.

Total rainfall from January 1 to July 10, 39·871 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 16 years for period January 1 to July 1, 31·965.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 16 years, 53·375 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—July 10, 1875. Parometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield..	80	...	...	...	...	SE.	1·0	54·1	39·3	0·18
Inverell	124	...	...	45·1	95	Calm.	0·0	56·6	29·4	0·15
Bourke	393	...	...	...	...	E.	4·0	68·0	40·7	0
Narrabri	196	...	...	...	...	SE.	4·0	66·4	41·7	0
Armidale	80	3278	...	46·0	93	ESE.	9·0	—	—	0·08
Pt. M'quarie.	1	53	30·453	60·1	...	SSE.	9·0	58·9	—	0·77
Murrurundi.	94	1545	...	...	...	Calm.	0·0	53·7	43·3	0
Muswellbrk.	68	475	...	...	...	SE.	1·0	57·5	44·5	0·11
Dubbo	182				...	S.	4·0	58·9	41·9	0
Newcastle ...	1	112	30·543	59·7	68	SSE.	0·7	60·3	50·8	0
Orange	124	2891	...	...	...	S.	1·0	50·4	32·2	0
Bathurst ...	96	2200	30·530	36·5	88	Calm	0·0	62·0	31·0	0
Mt. Victoria.	61	3490	30·539	42·2	96	E.	0·1	51·1	38·9	0
Forbes	176	...	30·688	45·0	...	Calm.	0·0	60·2	30·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·624	48·5	92	WNW	0·2	59·1	47·6	0
Wentworth .	476	...	...	...	...	SE.	1·0	61·2	—	0
Young	140	...	..	...	...	SE.	—	54·0	34·1	0
Wollongong	0	...	...	...	...	SW.	—	60·6	45·7	0
Goulburn ...	34	2129	30·654	30·0	...	S.	0·0	57·0	24·6	0
Wagga	161	...	...	...	...	Calm.	0·0	57·9	31·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·575	47·6	91	SW.	1·0	55·2	44·6	0
Queanbeyan	60	...	...	...	...	S.	—	57·2	29·1	0
Deniliquin...	287	410	...	40·0	91	ENE.	1·0	61·3	30·2	0
Cooma	52	2637	...	...	...	S.	1·0	55·6	19·8	0
Albury	175	572	30·593	33·6	95	Calm.	0·0	59·7	29·1	0

Raining at Tenterfield, Inverell, and Port Macquarie; showery at Armidale; foggy at Wagga Wagga and Albury.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JULY 12, 1875.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	
Sun	7.6	5.4	New moon 3rd
Moon	12.24 p.m.	1.2 a.m.	First quarter 10th
Mercury	6.21 a.m.	4.38 p.m.	Full moon 18th
Venus	5.48 a.m.	3.34 p.m.	Last quarter 26th.
Mars	2.45 p.m.	5.29 a.m.	
Jupiter	11.46 a.m.	12.26 a.m.	Moon's age, 8.9 days.
Saturn	7.58 p.m.	9.11 a.m.	

Moon.—G. N. Declination, 3rd; in Equator, 9th; G. S. Declination, 17th; in Equator, 24th; G. N. Declination, 30th. Perigee, 1st. Apogee, 14th. Perigee 29th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 2h. 11m., p.m. 2h. 41m.

H. A. Lenehan, Computer in charge.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, 32, HUNTER-STREET.

In consequence of a further advance in rates of interest in New Zealand, this Bank is now prepared to offer SPECIAL TERMS FOR FIXED DEPOSITS.

EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.

Sydney, 4th June, 1875.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVE FUND, £180,000.

A branch of the above Bank has this day been opened in Sydney, at No. 32, Hunter-street, pending early possession of premises purchased in Pitt-street. The bank undertakes the purchase and sale of bills on London, the Australian colonies, and New Zealand on the most favourable terms, and receives

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS,

at rates which may be learned on application.

EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.

Sydney, 26th April, 1875.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUB-BRANCHES now open at 208, Pitt-street; 527, George-street; Newtown, Balmain, and Muswellbrook.

KEROSENE.

Patent Screw NOZZLES for SALE, by PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON'S WOOLPACKS, red stripe, 11 lbs. weight now landing.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex WAGRIEN.—The balance of this cargo comprises FINEST WHITE COUNTERS, WHITE CRYSTALS, and BREWERS.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT, in strong cornsacks.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

HAMS, COMPTON'S, just landed.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CHEESE, PRIME NORTH WILTS.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

STOCKHOLM TAR, to land.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CURRANTS.—New Fruit just landing.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

HOPS, PRIME KENT.

LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Wanted to purchase, Law Papers of every description, Ledgers, Day-books, Letters, Old Newspapers, Railway Papers, and every description of Written and Printed Paper; and the whole made into pulp (under inspection if necessary).

Highest price given for Old Ship's Rope, Canvas, Old Woolpacks, and every kind of Paper-making material.

Apply by letter, or personally, to WILLIAMS and MURRAY, Stores, 54, Pitt-street; Works, Liverpool.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

ONE OF THE BEST OF DR. MACDONALD'S POPULAR NOVELS.

NOW APPEARING IN THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE ECHO. THE ECHO.

AT

THE SIGN OF THE SILVER FLAGON,
THIS SIDE THE WORLD.
BY B. L. FARJEON.

THIS EVENING'S "ECHO;"

PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE ECHO.

THE HORSES AND TRAINING.

See Echo every evening for the Morning Galops.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
THE LAND AND THE GARDEN
FINE ARTS—NATURAL HISTORY
MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING
SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL
NEW NOVELS, BY THE BEST AUTHORS
AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE ASHANTEE HAMMOCK, INVALUABLE TO TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, SURVEYORS, EXPLORERS, DIGGERS, &c., forming a luxurious bed, couch, seat, &c. May be used in the garden, lawn, yacht, &c.

IT WEIGHS ONLY 1 lb.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

THE ECHO.—Wanted, for this new Evening Paper AGENTS in the suburbs. Apply at the Echo Office.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 438, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TURNERY of every description, in cedar and pine. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st., and Pyrmont.

ADELAIDE BRAN on SALE. GRIFFITHS and CO., 4, Spring-street.

PRESENTATION RUGS.

Magnificent Northern Furs:—

FOX, WOLF, LYNX,

Elegantly mounted on Scarlet and Blue Cloth.

An inspection politely solicited.

JOHNSON and CARROLL, 10, Hunter-street.

FENDERS AND FIREIRONS.

Robert Sorby's Pit, Crosscut, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws
Lines, Twines, and Shoe Thread
Patent Wire, Hurdle, and Horse Nails
Sheep Shears—Ward and Payne's
Ditto, Sorby's.

JAMES LEVICK and CO., 264, George-street.

NO LADY EVER TAINTS HER HANDKERCHIEF with a coarse perfume. Indeed, the refined of both sexes are always critical in this particular. Hence it is that MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is so universally preferred by persons of correct taste to all other toilet waters and extracts.

MR. PEDLEY, DENTIST, by Special Appointment to Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. (late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.)

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST, 8, Wynyard-square.

Awarded, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Dentist, 6, Wynyard-square, is in attendance.

SENIOR'S DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, the oldest in Australia, is renowned throughout the colony for the excellence of its drugs and the large staff of careful assistants.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in every kind of Cough.

Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to the Governor.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

Next to Napoleon III., now sleeping beneath the quiet shades of Chiselhurst, after the storms of his eventful life, there is no one to whom France owes so much for the blessings of free commercial intercourse with England as to M. Michel Chevalier. It was consequent upon correspondence with him that Richard Cobden was sent to Paris to negotiate in 1860 a commercial treaty between the two peoples, which has done more to bind them in amity than all the political treaties ever dictated at the point of the sword or elaborated by the diplomatist's pen. The true father of that treaty, like the Emperor whose enlightened convictions were so helpful, has passed away; but his fellow-labourer, M. Chevalier, still survives, a venerable statesman of seventy years, the honoured apostle of peace and free trade, worthily designated "the Cobden of France." He has long had the distinction of being a member of the Institute; he wears the cross of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; he has held the rank of an Imperial senator, and filled the Chair of Political Economy in the Academy of France; his writings are numerous, and well known in several languages, and at the present time he is President of the Company which has just obtained the sanction of the French Legislature to a plan for connecting England with continental Europe by means of a railway under the Channel. This is the man who has been specially invited to visit Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other British cities, and whose reception and speeches are reported in the leading papers.

At the banquet in Birmingham Mr. Bright was present, a statesman who has done more to unfetter commerce, and promote international goodwill, than any Englishman living. Both he and M. Chevalier, in his speech at Liverpool, recognised the prior claim of two great statesmen, as originators of this policy—our own Mr. Pitt, and the Minister of the unhappy Louis XVI., M. Turgot. A treaty was concluded by them, on behalf of their respective sovereigns, for the purpose of "discontinuing the prohibited and prohibitory duties, which have existed for almost a century, between the two nations." But the French Minister fell from power, a victim to Court intrigues, and with him fell his liberal financial policy. To his memory M. Chevalier pays a fitting tribute "*honneur au courage malheureux.*" Then followed the terrible Revolution and the great war, the effect of which was to separate England and France by animosities as bitter as in the days of the Tudors and the Plantagenets. Only a few years ago the whole duty of a soldier or a seaman used to be expressed in the injunction,—"Fear God, honour the King, and hate the French." A more wonderful transformation of national sentiment in so short a time is scarcely to be found in history. The Crimean war was one cause of this change, for those who had fought and suffered side by side as true comrades under the walls of Sebastopol could not help respecting each other thenceforth; and this is perhaps the most solid and lasting gain from that feat of modern English diplomacy. But the commercial treaty has proved a more potent force of mutual attraction than the Crimean alliance, and there never was less danger of war between the two nations than at the present time. While this very treaty was being negotiated, a "*bon-mot*" of one of our leading statesmen was going the round of the newspapers—"The best thing existing between England and France is the Channel." But now our chief care is to annihilate this cause of separation, so far as science and enterprise can, by underground railways, patent Bessemer steamships, and all other available means. Thus the fears of one generation become the hopes of the next.

In a leading article published the day after the Birmingham banquet, the 'Times' condemns Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Chevalier because they assisted to "initiate an era of perpetual peace by means of the autocratic power of the Emperor, imposing upon France a measure of free trade." In doing this, it was but consistent with the policy it adopted at the time, which it did its best to mar all the while that Mr. Cobden was negotiating the treaty in Paris. In a well-known controversy with one of the editors, Mr. De Laine, the great freetrader stated that the 'Times' was so unfair and prejudicial to his mission, that he prohibited its reception in his office in Paris. The complaint against having free trade imposed on France against the will of its cultivated people, and solely by the sheer force of an imperial despotism, originated in Paris, and was re-echoed in London. But if England recognised the Emperor's Government sufficiently to be its ally in war, how could it refuse to recognise it as fit to make a treaty of commerce? Diplomatists must accept accomplished facts; and no treaties—and, indeed, no diplomacy—would be possible if the question as to whether a Government "*de facto*" was also one "*de jure*" was perpetually to be reopened. France had a certain Constitution, giving power to the Emperor to make commercial treaties without consulting his Chambers. What status had Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Chevalier to insist on the Constitution being altered before accepting overtures that came from a legal authority? How far the Emperor was responsible to his own subjects for the use of his powers was a French question, not an international one. The treaty between Victoria and Napoleon was just as legitimate as the treaty between George III. and Louis XVI. It never occurred to Mr. Pitt to call in question the competence of M. Turgot to make an international treaty; and Mr. Cobden could not have questioned the competence of Louis Napoleon without being guilty of the most unjustifiable impertinence. Had the foreign policy of this ill-fated monarch been in all respects as sound, wise, and beneficial to France as his commercial policy, he might have died an emperor instead of an exile, and left his crown to his youthful heir without fear of either Bourbon or Republican. M. Chevalier himself said, in his speech at Birmingham, "he would assure them that objections which formerly existed in the minds of the French people against the free trade policy were now rapidly disappearing. It was to be hoped that free trade in France would be adopted in a short time, and they might congratulate themselves that it was owing in a great measure to the adoption of the recent Treaty of Commerce." The French have got rid of the Empire, but according to this evidence they are tending still more in the direction of free trade, a measure which Napoleon introduced, and they are doing this in consequence of that measure. Events, therefore, seem to have furnished the best of all answers to the charge made. At the same time free trade in France was made unpopular among the political and literary classes by the fact that it was imposed by force. Had France possessed a constitutional Government at the time, the treaty could not have been carried. When Napoleon fell there was a reaction against all the Imperial policy. Thiers, who represented the political and literary opposition to the Empire, wished to reverse free trade. But meanwhile the traders themselves had been converted, and Thiers found his ideas antiquated. A little experience had proved better than all the theory, and the once unpopular treaty is now as much valued at Paris as in London.

The substantial results of the treaty were enumerated by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Dixon, one of the members for Birmingham. The exports of British produce to France and her dependencies had increased in fourteen years by twenty million pounds, equal to 300 per cent.; and the imports from France had increased in the same proportion. In consequence of this treaty, similar ones had been made with every other country in Europe except Turkey, Russia, and Spain; and the increase of British exports to these countries since 1860 was fifty-three millions sterling. The gain to England from this increased trade was sufficient, according to Mr. Dixon's estimate, "not only to pay the whole of the National debt, but to leave a surplus sufficiently large to wipe off the whole of that debt before the end of the present century. There was not a rich man in the country who held property who had not found that his property had increased both in value and rental in consequence of this French treaty, and there was not a working man in any part of the country who had not found his wages increased by this same treaty." This is satisfactory testimony on the side of England. What have been its effects in France? At the Liverpool banquet, held the previous week, M. Chevalier said: "Had it not been for that policy France would have been unable to sustain the enormous burden laid upon her shoulders by the unhappy war of 1870, and its heavy consequences. Had it not been for that treaty, the immense loans France has contracted for since the war would not have been subscribed to, nor as readily paid into the French Treasury as they have been. I am convinced that had the Treaty of Commerce between England and France been signed twenty years sooner, with the other treaties consequent upon it, the state of mind would have been such in 1870 that the Franco-Prussian war would never have convulsed Europe." A more competent witness than M. Chevalier could not have been found, nor evidence more satisfactory than his in proof of the benefits of free commercial intercourse among nations. The concluding sentences of his speech at Birmingham have the ring of true cosmopolitan philanthropy. "Free trade is a straight line towards the increase of welfare in all countries, and the general adoption of free trade would be a blessing for all the human race." "Protection is founded on privilege and monopoly. By protection some persons enjoy the right to impose a tax, for their own profit, on the bulk of the nation." "Free trade goes hand in hand with peace. Protection is a conflict of interests. Protection is war, and war in opposition to all the best interests of man and the progress of nations."

Some months ago we noticed a few of the facts that had been brought out by the select committee of the House of Commons on the working of the Adulteration of Food Act of 1872; and more recently we published an outline of the provisions of a bill to amend that Act, which had been introduced as the result of the labours of the committee. The committee was appointed rather at the instance of traders than of the public, and more in consequence of the alleged unequal and unfair pressure of the Act upon the former than because the latter had become increasingly sensitive to the evils of adulteration. The report of a discussion upon the question by members of the Society of Arts, on the 31st March last, shows that opinion is still divided as to the merits of the Act of 1872, and the character of the influence it had exerted where brought into operation. The foundation of the discussion was a paper read by Mr. W. L. Scott, the public analyst for the counties of Derby and North Stafford, who naturally took the analysts' side.

The Act of 1860 was practically a failure, because it left the appointment of public analysts purely optional. One analyst, however—Dr. Cameron, of Dublin—had contrived to give it effect, for, according to Mr. Scott, he had during the thirteen years since his appointment performed about 2600 official analyses, of food, drink, and drugs, and in about 1500 cases had detected adulteration. In 342 cases he had procured convictions. It is worthy of note that out of these convictions 286 were for the sale of adulterated milk.

The Act of 1872 was not so purely permissive in character as that of 1860; and of 225 districts capable of appointing analysts, nearly 150 had appointed them. That, however, left some 75 where nothing had been done; and this negligence, together with successful endeavours in some places where analysts had been appointed, to make the Act virtually inoperative, were amongst the causes of complaint on the score of its unequal pressure. It was clearly a matter requiring attention that articles of food and drink which it would be dangerous to exhibit in one locality should, as Mr. Scott says, be sent to neighbouring places and sold there with impunity. If we attempt legislation upon this question in the colony, this error, at least, must be avoided.

Mr. Scott had obtained returns from a large number of public analysts in England as to the results of their operations under the Act of 1872; and these, though not showing so heavy a proportion of adulterated articles to the samples examined as appeared in Dr. Cameron's figures above quoted, furnished quite sufficient evidence to warrant effective legislation upon the question. The per centage of adulterated articles in samples examined ranged in sixty districts from which returns had been obtained from 2·26 to 100; but it should be added that the minimum per centage was shown in a place where 974 samples had been analyzed, and the maximum at three places where the numbers of articles examined were respectively 1, 2, and 10. The largest number examined in any one district was 2312. That was in Somersetshire, where 863 articles, or 37·33 per cent., were adulterated. In Surrey, out of 1513 samples 168, or 11·10 per cent., were adulterated. In Lambeth, one of the largest of the London parishes, out of 252 samples 29, or 11·51 per cent., were adulterated. The totals show that out of 16,576 samples analysed 4154 were adulterated, or one-fourth, and that in 1030 cases out of the 4154 the samples were samples of milk. These general returns do not distinguish between the cases in which the adulterants were articles injurious to health and those in which they were simply substances inferior in kind or quality, introduced for the purpose of enabling the seller to make a profit at low prices. A table recording Mr. Scott's own experience during a period of nine months, in the borough of Hanley, showed, however, that whilst out of 115 samples analysed 57 were adulterated, 15 of these were adulterated with articles injurious to health. Thus, he had found gin adulterated with impure spirit and lead, milk with impure water, ale with picric acid, pickles with sulphuric acid and some precipitate of copper; and whisky with bad and methylated spirit. As analyst for the county of Stafford, he had examined a sample of "claret" at Tuntstall, nearly one-half of which consisted of water, impure spirit (containing much fusel oil), free sulphuric acid, and extract of logwood. In this case, after a long contest, and an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, a conviction was obtained, and a fine of £5 and costs was inflicted—a milder penalty than the offender would have had to bear if he had lived five hundred years ago, for then, as Mr. Scott shows, the seller of unsound or adulterated wine was forced to drink some of his own mixture, and to have the remainder poured over him, as well as to lose all his trade privileges.

It is not easy to arrive at the truth as to some aspects of the adulteration question. Mr. Scott, for instance, speaks positively as to the presence of coculus indicus in samples of ale which he had analysed, and Mr. Branston adds that the article is imported by the ton, and largely used for adulteration. On the other hand, Mr. Helm says that, in 1873, not more than about twenty tons were imported, and that the general opinion was that nine-tenths were bought for exportation, English buyers scarcely ever doing anything in it. There is nothing unreasonable, however, in the supposition that the trade in such an article as this may be conducted in a roundabout manner, and that the actual course of it may not be readily ascertainable by outsiders. The fusel oil that is found in adulterated spirits, which are first lowered with water, and then brought up to marketable strength and flavour by additions—is not a separate substance put in by the dealers, but one of the constituents of the cheap potato spirit from Hamburg and the North of Europe, which is thus used for fortifying purposes. Dr. Thudichum, who took part in the discussion, says that the cheapest spirits have "a peculiar knack" of holding in solution a quantity of sulphate of copper without allowing it to be discovered by taste or colour.

The new bill is, we believe, in some respects even more stringent than the Act of 1872; but if it be founded on sound principles there is little reason to find fault with it on that ground. It is not easy to deal too sharply with adulteration that consists in the admixture of articles injurious to health. The less hurtful kinds of adulteration are simply frauds; and it is sufficient to punish them as such, and to leave the seller the option of labelling his mixtures so as to show what they really are, and no longer to deliver to the public one thing when the public is buying and paying for another. It is clear, however, that an Adulteration Act should be framed with care, and worked with discretion. As Dr. Carpenter remarked, it would be inexpedient in many cases to lay down a hard-and-fast line of chemical purity as a standard to be rigidly adhered to in ordinary trade. There is, also, ground for the belief that adulteration is promoted greatly by the strong desire of the public to cheapen everything. Adulteration enables unscrupulous men to undersell competitors, and the general desire for cheapness tempts them to adopt that method of gaining public favour.

There was some difference of opinion upon the question of analysts appearing in the witness-box. Dr. Carpenter strongly objects to putting scientific men in a position requiring them to give evidence pro or con., and thinks that they should be called rather to act as assessors. There is great weight in this objection. Few who have had the opportunity of hearing scientific witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel, will have failed to perceive the tendency there is to give their evidence a colour of partizanship, and in some instances to bring about a controversy of conflicting theories or a display of professional rivalry.

The Hon. Lady Robinson honoured the Assembly Ball at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening with her presence. The arrangements were perfect, and the ball passed off with an *eclat* that did great credit to the managing committee.

The Petition against the Return of Mr. Hungerford.—The Election and Qualifications Committee were called together on Friday afternoon for the purpose of taking evidence upon the petition of Mr. M'Elhone against the return of Mr. Thomas Hungerford, member for the Upper Hunter. Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for respondent. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of Mr. M'Elhone, and certain allegations which Mr. Davis proposed to prove on behalf of Mr. Hungerford having been admitted by the other side, counsel addressed the committee, who postponed their decision.

Occurrence in Pitt-street.—On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a gentleman, whilst riding along Pitt-street on horseback, ran his horse against an unfortunate boy and capsized him into the mud. Without waiting to see whether the boy was hurt or not, the rider went on.

Found Dead.—One of the unsuccessful candidates at the late election for East Sydney, a coloured man named Nathaniel Pawsey, was last night found dead on the floor of his house in Bland-street, Woolloomooloo. After hearing the circumstances of the case, the Coroner considered it unnecessary to hold an inquest.

Marine Board.—The inquiry into the loss of the steamer Susannah Cuthbert is fixed for 2 p.m. this day, the 12th instant.

The Nimrod Club.—The first fishing excursion since the reorganization of the club took place on Saturday. About thirty members proceeded to Long Reef, per steamer Mystery; and although fish were not so plentiful as usual, a fair average was obtained. On the passage home, a general meeting took place, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. E. Lord; vice-president, Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A.; treasurer, Mr. J. C. Yeend; secretary, Mr. A. Wolstenholme; committee, Captain Smith, Messrs. Johnston and Langley. A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Yeend for his successful efforts in placing the club on a firmer basis, &c.

New South Wales Cricket Association.—The Challenge Cup.—We have been requested to state that a meeting of the above association will be held at Tattersall's hotel this evening, when the Challenge Cup will be handed over to the Albert Cricket Club. Members of clubs are invited to attend.

Escape of Deportes from New Caledonia.—By the Sea Nymph we learn that three *deportes* who were attached to M. Obern's station, at Bellary Bay, about fifteen miles from Noumea, seized a boat of about 5 tons, belonging to the estate, and have not since been heard of. A fourth had been detected in an attempt. He had constructed a large case and stored it with preserved provisions, water, &c., and had also made the necessary arrangements for slinging a hammock inside, and doubtless intended to get conveyed on board ship as a case of cargo. The authorities have in consequence forbidden any package, such as empty casks, being exported without being taken to pieces.

Death at the Infirmary.—Yesterday, a man named John Tow died at the Infirmary. It appears Tow only arrived from the Palmer River gold-fields on Friday last. Since then he was living at the Californian boarding-house in Sussex-street, when the proprietor took him in, out of charity. Dr. Wright saw Tow and stated that he was suffering from debility after fever, and recommended his removal to the Infirmary, and he was taken there and died about twenty minutes after admission. A paper signed by himself was found in one of his pockets, and this paper stated that his wife lives on the Dandenong Road, Mulgrave, Victoria.

Death at St. Vincent's Hospital.—About 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, a man named Patrick Johnston, 34 years of age, died at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is supposed to have died through injuries received by a catapult.

Casualty.—A man named John Bennett was taken to the Infirmary on Saturday afternoon. He was suffering from a wound on his chest. The injury was attended to, and the patient left the institution. About two or three hours afterwards Bennett was found lying in George-street in a fit, and was taken again to the Infirmary.

Anomalies of the Administration of Law.—Recently it pleased constable Gibbs to pay an unauthorized visit to a house in Elizabeth-street—he described it as a brothel, but the character of the house was quite beside the question—and found there two men, whom he walked off to the lock-up, and next day introduced them to the kindly regards of Mr. John Walter Smart, by whom they were sentenced to periods of imprisonment. One of them, it was alleged, had been convicted and punished, but of the other Gibbs knew nothing but that he had not known him to work. On Saturday morning a prisoner was brought before the Bench on a warrant from the Yass Bench; but, instead of being remanded to Yass, was remanded until Saturday next, and to appear at the Central Court in Sydney. Sergeant Larkins apprehended, without warrant, a man named Calvert, and charged him with stealing from the person. He brought him before the Bench, and, without offering anything in support of the charge, asked for and obtained a remand; while in the very next case, in which a man was charged with embezzlement, and in custody on a warrant, Larkins asked that before a remand was granted the prosecutor might be called into the box to identify the prisoner as the person of whom he complained—which, if the course adopted in the preceding case was the correct thing, was quite unnecessary.

Railway Surveying in Dubbo.—The trial survey party, under Mr. Cowdery, were in Dubbo on Tuesday (says the *Advertiser*), and extended their measurements across the river. If the line which they have taken be adopted, the railway will cross the Reserve and Recreation grounds, enter the town on the south side of Church street, cutting off a portion of the houses on that side of the street (including Mr. T. Poole's new Commercial Stores, at one corner of Macquarie-street intersection, and Messrs. G. and T. Furney's saddlery at the other), leaving one chain frontage for the northern side of the street; and thence run across the river, the valley presenting at this point the most favourable features for the construction of a railway bridge and approaches.

Statistics of the Goulburn District.—During the quarter ended 30th June, 5287½ acres of land have been conditionally purchased in the Goulburn district. £1392 have been paid on these sales; £296 for balances; £309 as interest on similar purchases; £120 for selections of land previously offered by auction; £26 as rent of leased land; and £19 for timber licenses. During the same period the births, deaths, and marriages have been as follows:—Births, 77 males, 78 females: total, 155. Deaths, 34 males, 35 females: total, 69. Marriages, 39.—*Goulburn Herald.*

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LORD LISGAR'S QUOTATION.—Several members in the Assembly called attention on Friday night to the fact that a statement in the leading article of that morning's *Herald* was incorrect, inasmuch as the assertion in Mr. Parkes' memorandum, and which Lord Lisgar quoted, had been taken exception to at the time, a circumstance which had certainly escaped the recollection of the writer of the article. Perhaps the error will be adjudged as the more excusable since the criticisms at the time were not disproofs or attempts at disproof of the assertion really made; but merely party perversions which do not cling to the memory. As a matter of fact, it was not Mr. Parkes' meaning that was objected to, so much as a perverted meaning which was put upon his words. He never implied that Ministers were associates with bushrangers in the sense in which that phrase was resented; and that what he said was true in the sense in which he obviously meant it, is admitted by those who attack him for it. Mr. Robertson claims credit for not having yielded to improper solicitations, and implies that Governors were more accessible and squeezable than Ministers. Mr. Parkes did not imply that Ministers had yielded, either weakly or corruptly, but pointed to the influence that could be brought to bear on them as a difficulty and a danger. To say that Governors are accessible and squeezable is to admit the whole case, for it would be absurd to say that socially and politically Ministers are above an influence which can be brought to bear on a Governor. Two of the present Cabinet Ministers appended their names to a petition in favour of the pardon of Gardiner, and Mr Parkes, when putting the case before Sir Hercules Robinson, then newly arrived, expressly drew attention to the respectability of some of the signatures, as an element to be taken into account in considering the whole affair. If the present Home Secretary had to deal with a petition for pardon that had been signed by Mr. Lowe and Sir J. D. Coleridge, there would be established a somewhat parallel case, and Mr. Parkes' distinction would so far fail.

THE WRECK OF THE BEN NEVIS.—Our Newcastle correspondent, writing under July 9th, states that the local Marine Board met to adjudicate on the cause of the wreck of the Ben Nevis. The finding of the Court and the evidence have been sent to Sydney for confirmation by the Sydney Marine Board. It appeared that no blame was to be attached to the master or crew, but that the disaster was caused by the late gale which had done so much damage along the coast. The inquiry into the collision between the barque Springbok and the brig San Juan is postponed till Monday next.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—The 'Narrabri Herald' has been informed by Mr. Cooper, an *employe* on Mr. A. J. Doyle's Killarney run, that a serious accident happened to a child of his on Wednesday last. From the account as furnished to us, it would appear that on the day in question, Mr. Cooper being absent from home, his wife had to quit their dwelling for a few minutes, for the purpose of raising a supply of fuel from the wood heap close adjacent thereto; leaving behind her an infant of some eleven months old. On her return she found that the poor little thing had severely burnt the back of its head and left hand. Remedies were promptly applied, and on Saturday last, on inquiry, we were informed that the little sufferer was progressing very satisfactorily.

ALLEGED OVERLOADING OF THE MACGREGOR.—The *Argus* says:—"We have already published an account of the perilous voyage of the steamship Macgregor from Sydney to Auckland. A private letter, received by a Melbourne merchant from a friend who went from Melbourne to Sydney, and thence to San Francisco, in the Macgregor, explains how it was that the steamer was so helpless in the storm which she encountered. The writer says:—'The vessel is laden down with 2000 tons of coal, 300 tons more than she should have.' This is not the first complaint we have heard of the overcrowding of San Francisco mail steamers."

MAN AND BOY DROWNED AT BRUNSWICK.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in Brunswick, Victoria, on Tuesday afternoon, says the *Argus*, by a report that a man and a boy had been drowned in one of the quarry-holes in Park-street. A large crowd soon gathered on the spot, to find that the report was too true. It appears that a middle-aged man named James Yendall was married a second time, some two years since, to a Mrs. Smith, who had a son about nine years of age. About dinner time, Yendall was going to punish the boy for some misconduct, when he ran off in the direction of the holes, pursued by his stepfather. The lad entered one of these dangerous places, going into the water nearly to his armpits, and refused to come out unless a promise were given that he should not be beaten. Rather than submit, Yendall walked in also, and in the most extraordinary manner both disappeared simultaneously. All efforts at assistance were unavailing, as those on the spot say neither the man nor the boy rose again to view. The police subsequently dragged the hole as well as they could with the primitive appliances at hand, and after two hours' work managed to land the body of the man, which was subsequently removed to the house, at the pressing request of deceased's wife, who was fearfully distressed. Darkness coming on, further search was abandoned until a boat could be obtained, or a raft constructed, which will enable a more systematic search to be made for the body of the boy. Yendall is said to be a native of Sweden; has been for many years engaged in quarrying in Brunswick; and has enjoyed the respect of those who knew him as a quiet, steady, hard-working man.

THE FLOOD AT ECHUCA.—The "alarming" subject is still the most prominent topic of general conversation among all classes. The rivers are rather higher than at date of our last issue, but there is every prospect of their going down now. The telegrams from New South Wales towns on the upper rivers announce that the rivers are falling, and that the rain has given place to cold frosty weather, so that we are not likely to have much more water than at present. However, some damage and loss have already been sustained about Echuca, and the announcement that we have not much more flood to anticipate will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by every one. At the present time the water reaches across Pakenham-street, at the lower part, opposite Messrs. Blair and M'Grouther's mills, and consequently all the dwellings on a lower level between that and the Murray are surrounded. Those of them which have not been entirely deserted are reached by means of boats, any other way of communication with *terra firma* being, of course, impossible. The saw-mills are in the same predicament, the machinery all being under water, and suffering a good deal of damage in consequence. Crossing the Campaspe Bridge is quite a feat, and necessitates getting wet up to the waist on the opposite side of the river. The only way sheep can be brought over the Murray now is in the steamboats or the barges, the pontoon-bridge being useless, from being under the water level. On Sunday last two steamers were employed in bringing barges full of sheep from a short distance up the river and landing them on the Echuca side beyond the wharf. A large number of people were assembled on the bank to witness this infrequent, but now absolutely necessary, way of crossing sheep. The sheep naturally were very scared, and frequently, in their anxiety to get away, fell into the river. This highly amused the crowd, but not the men who had to recover them. On Monday the steamers were still engaged in this work. The Waradgery, for the last few days, has conveyed the mails from Echuca to Moama, the coach taking them on from there to their destination. This step has been rendered necessary from the danger of getting through the flood on the other side of the Murray. As far as the town itself is concerned it may be said to have escaped without damage, the only portion of it on which the water from the Campaspe has encroached to any extent being a part of the west side of High-street, between Mr. Moore's premises and the Commercial Hotel, which during Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday was covered with a few inches of water.—*Riverine Herald*, June 6.

A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.—A desperate criminal was brought before the magistrates at the Frome Police Court the other day (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) charged with an offence of no ordinary atrocity. Her name is Sarah Beachim, aged sixty years, and she was accused of having stolen three pounds weight of coal, value one halfpenny, the property of the trustees of Trinity Schools, Frome. The only witness against her was a policeman, who met her last Tuesday morning carrying the lump of coal, and but for this happy accident she would have escaped altogether. From the evidence of the superintendent of police, it appeared that she had been employed for twenty-six years to clean out the schools, and "there was nothing against her before." Her defence was that she saw the coal near a heap of rubbish adjoining the schoolyard, and took it without knowing she was doing wrong. On being asked whether she would be dealt with summarily or be sent to the sessions, she begged that the case might be settled at once, but said that she would never plead guilty to stealing the coal. The case was accordingly settled at once by Sarah Beachim being sent to prison for fourteen days. She was removed from the dock "crying bitterly." If, instead of being a poor old woman with a spotless reputation, the culprit had been a burly young ruffian who had half-murdered a fellow-creature, the case would perhaps have excited sympathy in the magisterial bosom, and she would have been let off with a nominal penalty. To pick up and carry away a halfpennyworth of coal is, however, an offence against property.

JUSTICE IN TENNESSEE.—A Nashville negro shot a policeman dead. The negro was arrested and imprisoned. The people assembled and in their anger broke open the gaol and took the negro to the bridge to hang him. A rope was put round his neck and the poor wretch suspended from the bridge. But the rope broke, the negro fell over ninety feet upon the rocks beneath and rolled into the waters. Two shots were fired at him, and his body sank. We do not remember to have read for a long time of an act more cowardly and brutal than this killing. The negro was in custody. There was no chance, no pretext that he would escape. The laws of Tennessee are clear and supreme, and in a city like Nashville—a Southern city controlled by the whites—there was no fear that an indulgent public opinion would arrest the operation of the law. But the man was a negro, and the old brutal feeling of the whites toward the negro was allowed to bring dishonour upon justice in Tennessee and upon the American name.—*New York Herald*.

LECTURE ON HUGH LATIMER.—On last Thursday evening, the Rev. Joseph Barnier, incumbent of St. Barnabas' Church, delivered an interesting lecture on Hugh Latimer, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Paxton. In beginning his remarks, the lecturer assigned to Latimer a leading position among those who reared the great edifice of the Reformation in England. He was born during the Wars of the Roses, in 1484 or 1485, and probably only a few months later than Luther, in Leicestershire, the cradle of Lollardism. Probably receiving his early education from the monks of a neighbouring abbey, he entered Cambridge when about 20 years of age, and after three or four years' study was elected to a fellowship. After taking his degree of Master of Arts, he was ordained at Lincoln. There were then sketched Latimer's life as a Fellow of Clare College, and as a priest—his intercourse with the reformer Bilney and its results, and Latimer's acceptance of the reformed faith—his fame as a preacher of that faith, even in the metropolis—his life at West Kingston, near Bristol, where he assumed the duties of a country parson when about 45 or 46 years of age; the effects of his preaching there, which induced the Bishop of London to cite him to appear before him, and his protracted examination and recantation, but only for a time, as he began to preach the doctrines of the Reformation with renewed vigour. After receiving various preferments in the Church, Latimer was raised to the Bishopric of Worcester in 1535, which he resigned in 1539, but continued to preach until after the accession of Queen Mary, in whose reign he suffered martyrdom with Ridley. The rev. lecturer closed with some reflections in reference to the labours and death of the reformer. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Barnier at the close.

THE DECLINE OF MARYBOROUGH, VICTORIA.—The following Jeremiad is from the *Maryborough Advertiser*:—"'Things never were so bad as this before.' That's the general verdict of the tradesmen and business people of Maryborough on the present aspect of commercial affairs. There were never so many houses to let as there are now, and never so little doing, or likely to be done, for years past. All sorts of property has depreciated from 30 to 50 per cent. during the last twelve months—house property and mining property to a greater extent perhaps than any other property. The decline of the town and district during the last year has been very marked. About twelve months since a house or shop, either to rent or to purchase, could not be obtained; money was plentiful; the main street was active and lively during the business hours of the day. All this is changed, and changed in the short time mentioned. Some of the best businesses have collapsed; many shops are idle; for many residences tenants cannot be found; the auctioneer is constantly busy 'selling off without the slightest reserve;' many persons are leaving the district, and none are coming in place of them. Even on Saturdays the main street, usually so active and crowded on that afternoon, is quiet and dull and dismal, and almost silent. And this is the case with golden ground untouched all around us! A few share-sharpers and sharks have brought about the present state of matters. They have ruined the mining interest of the district, driven capital away, and caused investors to look upon our best mining ventures with distrust and suspicion. The business people of Maryborough ought to be thankful to these mining Barnacles!"

THE BETTING-HOUSES IN MELBOURNE.—What are generally known as the "betting cases" were before the Supreme Court on Tuesday, reports the *Argus*. They were argued last term before Mr. Justice Fellows and Mr. Justice Stephen, but for some reason it was found necessary to have them re-argued. In one of the cases, a man named Zucker had been fined for using his shop for betting with persons resorting thereto on the 31st December last. This decision was confirmed by the General Sessions on appeal, subject to the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether the offence was proved. There were two objections relied upon by Mr. Purves, who was the counsel for the defendant—one, that the offence was said to have been committed on the 31st December, whilst the evidence showed that it was committed on the 30th. The other objection was that the conviction was for using a house for the purposes of betting with persons resorting thereto, whereas the charge should have been for betting on horse-races. The Court expressed no opinion on the second objection, but on the first they held for the appellant, remarking that the objection could have been cured by an amendment of the conviction at the general sessions; but as the Crown Prosecutor had not asked for it then, it was too late to allow an amendment now. The conviction was therefore quashed, but the Court declined to grant any costs of the appeal to the Supreme Court. In the case of a man named Jacobs, who was charged with a similar offence to Zucker, the objection as to the date of the offence did not arise. In this instance, the objections were that there was no proof of Jacobs having committed the offence; and, secondly, that the offence of which he was convicted was one of which the Act took no cognisance—namely, "betting"—that the conviction should have been for betting on a horse race, and that one of the ingredients of such betting was the deposit of money with the bookmaker, of which there was no allegation in this case. The Court reserved judgment.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE SWEDE.—A very much mixed up case was partly heard in the Melbourne City Police Court on Tuesday. A Swede named Joseph Sundermere was charged with forging a letter of credit for £50. The case for the prosecution, as given by detective Duncan, was very curious. A man named Thomas Fogarty met the prisoner on the wharf in New Zealand, and out of the kindliness of his disposition paid for the passage of the Swede from Dunedin to Melbourne. Fogarty deposited £50 in the bank before he left New Zealand, and brought the deposit receipt with him, and on arrival here went, by the advice of the Swede, to Hartung's Alexandra Hotel, Lonsdale-street West, where both men took lodgings, and where Fogarty gave his deposit receipt to the landlord for safe keeping. The Swede saw this done. Fogarty went about the town to view the lions of Melbourne, and while he was away the prisoner went to Hartung and said he wanted the deposit receipt, saying, "I'm Tom Fogarty, who gave you the receipt." The landlord gave him the receipt and accompanied him to the bank, where the Swede was required to sign his name. He made a passable attempt to write the name "Thomas Fogarty," and Hartung stating that he was the right man, the money was paid and handed over to the landlord for safe keeping. By-and-by, the real Fogarty went to the landlord and asked for his deposit receipt. "Why," cried the landlord, "who are you?" "Shure," said the man, "I'm Tom Fogarty that gave you the receipt." The landlord explained that this must be a mistake, as Fogarty had already been to the bank with the receipt and got the money, and the Swede was called in. "Oh, it's all right," said the Swede; "I'm Tom Fogarty, and this man is Harris." Fogarty began to be doubtful of his own identity, and went out and drank a few glasses of liquor to clear his brain, and in the meantime some relatives of his called to see him, and told him that he was the real "Tom Fogarty," and no mistake. The police were communicated with, and detective Duncan was sent to see into the matter. He saw the Swede, who said he was "Tom Fogarty." Duncan asked him whether that was his name in Sweden. "Oh no," replied the foreigner, "that's my English name." (He should have said his Irish name.) Duncan astutely asked him to spell the name, and he got as far as "Fog," but seemed to be in a fog altogether, and it was only after great trouble that he added "ty" as the rest of the name. "Perhaps," said Duncan, "you've mistaken yourself for some other man." "Oh no," replied the Swede, "I'm the only Fogarty I know." Duncan then went to the real Fogarty, who said he believed he was Tom Fogarty anyhow, but that the Swede told him he was a fellow named Harris, which bothered him very much. Fogarty had by this time become so affected by grief and whisky that he was unable to say decidedly whether he was Fogarty, or the mysterious Harris, or the Swede, but a female relative came to the rescue, and told him who he was, and moreover convinced the detective that he was the real Fogarty, and that the other person was not even a decent Irishman, but a designing Swede. Duncan concluded that the evidently guileless individual from the Emerald Isle was the real Fogarty, and arrested the Swede, who then explained that in the northern latitudes he was called Joseph Sundermere. This was the case for the prosecution. What the defence may be has yet to be revealed. The money at present appears to be safe in the keeping of the landlord. After hearing detective Duncan, the Bench, at his request, remanded the Swede till Friday.—*Argus*.

ON GUARD.—The *Voix* gives some details of the practical working of the Medical Night Service of St. Petersburg, already referred to in these columns, and which has now been in operation for a twelvemonth. At first, this new night service, founded by the private exertions of a few medical men, had many difficulties with which to contend, but perseverance triumphed in the end, as it usually does. This novel institution is now found to be extremely useful to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, and reckons persons of all ranks and means among its clients. The medical men on duty are always ready to render the services asked at their hands, without any previous knowledge that their labour will prove remunerative; neither do they shrink from going, when required, to the most dangerous and notorious localities. The number of visits made and carefully registered during the current year amounts to 1024, of which the greatest number was in January, when they amounted to 152, the maximum of visits made in one night being six and the minimum three. The patients comprised 524 men, 363 women, and 137 children of both sexes. These nocturnal duties were performed by fifteen of the permanent staff and thirty-five occasional helpers. The fees paid by persons in good circumstances have been utilised in completing the necessary arrangements for this night medical service and in organizing small surgeries, where the necessary appliances may be always found at hand. The example thus set by the medical profession of St. Petersburg has been followed by the sincerest of flattery, "imitation," at Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw, and other large cities of the north.—*London Medical Record*.

THE "Directory of the Church Guilds Union" shows that there are now more than ten thousand members enrolled in upwards of two hundred guilds and confraternities connected with the Church of England.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 9.

RESPECTING the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the expenses there will be confined to the rights of hospitality. The naval estimate will probably amount to £30,000; personal expenses, £52,000; and for presents, £60,000.

The Prince of Wales leaves for India on the 17th October.

THE BURMESE QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Lord Hamilton, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to Mr. Grant Duff, said that the Commission sent to inquire into the murder of Mr. Margary had received a cordial reception. He trusted that the Indian Government would insist on Burmah placing no obstacle in the way of redress. The King had refused to permit the passage of British troops, but Lord Hamilton believed he would yield to the demands of England.

THE MAILS VIA SUEZ.

The R. M. S. Nubia arrived at Galle on the 9th July.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

QUEANBEYAN

SATURDAY.

Mr. Daley, who cut his throat on the 21st June, died to-day. At the inquest a verdict of "temporary insanity" was returned. The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows consent to pay the widow all claims.

The Rev. James M'Auliffe has proposed, with a probability of success, the erection of a convent here for four nuns.

WAGGA WAGGA.

SATURDAY.

The Murrumbidgee Turf Club have raised the value of the Wagga Cup to one thousand guineas, the second horse to receive two hundred guineas, and the third one hundred.

BALLINA.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—6th, Rachael Cohen, from Brisbane, Perseverance and Atlantic, from Sydney. 7th, Amphitrite, Margaret, Saucy Jack, Alice, Jane, Storm King, and Schoolboy, from Sydney; F. M. Tucker, from Brisbane. 8th, Andrew Fenwick, Atalanta, from Sydney; Florence, from Clarence River. Wind-bound: Examiner, Ceres, Pioneer, Rob Roy, Mary Peverley, Cape Byron.

ARRIVED.—5th: Atalanta, barque, from Melbourne; Borough Belle, brigantine, from Sydney.

Wind, south; raining.

BRISBANE.

SUNDAY.

There were heavy rains and boisterous weather to-day. Cape Moreton report: A strong south-easterly gale, with thick weather, and raining.

The Leichhardt (s.), Alexandra (s.), Blackbird (s.), are anchored.

The debate in the Assembly on the second reading of the Education Bill will be resumed on Tuesday.

A fire occurred this evening, in Edward-street, which completely destroyed the shops of Mr. Goodwin (draper), Mr. Davis (bootmaker), and Mr. Gordon's furniture shop; they were old wooden premises, supposed to be uninsured.

The Blackbird (s.) reports heavy weather from Cooktown, especially on the 6th and 7th July; she lost an anchor, yesterday, in the bay.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

Dr. Robertson, of the Kew Asylum, has promised to substantiate statements of undue influence by members of Parliament in securing appointments for persons in the public service.

Thomas Cavenagh has been committed for trial for forging the name of Alfred George Warren to a consent to marriage; his young wife was removed from Court in a fainting condition.

In the betting case, Queen v. Morris Jacobs, the conviction was enforced.

SAILED.—City of Adelaide (s.); also, Alhambra (s.), for Hokitika.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Penola (s.), from Adelaide; Cardigan Castle, ship, from London.

SAILED.—At 6 p.m., City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

A son of the late Sir Robert Campbell died here a few days ago under the name of Carter, a painter.

Mr. David Murray has been elected chairman of the Education League.

Wheat is wanted at 4s. 2d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Melbourne Wharf, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.
GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar, at 10, Horses, Buggies, Carts, &c.
SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Tinplates, Fencing Wire, Tinsmiths' Wire, Nails, Hoop Iron, Ore Bags, Holloware, Woolbagging, &c.
M. ASHER.—At his Mart, at 10.30, Household Furniture and Effects, Bagatelle Table, Bath, Sundries, &c.
L. E. THELKELD.—At the Market Wharf, at 3, Richmond River Pine.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, City, Suburban, and Country Properties, Wood and Coal Business.
H. VAUGHAN.—At Lombard-place, off Parramatta-street, at 12, Building Materials.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianofortes, Sewing-machines, Sundries, &c.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man named John Hassett met with a horrible death on the 26th June, at Morangorell. From the evidence taken at the magisterial inquiry by Mr. D. C. M'Gregor, it appeared that the deceased had been drinking at the Morangorell Hotel, and on the previous evening (25th) was left lying in the tap-room, in which a fire was burning. The servant girl, who slept in an adjoining room, stated that she was awoke at about 1 o'clock in the morning by deceased, who was calling out, "Oh my God!" and other expressions. She looked through a chink in the slabs, and saw him lying in front of the fire, and as there did not appear to be anything wrong with him she returned to bed. At about half-past 7 one of the men got up, and upon going into the tap-room found deceased lying on one arm, partly on his side and partly on his stomach, across the ashes in the fireplace, and upon lifting him up discovered that he was quite dead, and that his stomach and a portion of his side were literally burned out. The fireplace is a small one, and it is surmised that he must have crept into it to obtain warmth, and have become suffocated by the charcoal fumes. He was a man of about sixty years of age, and had lately been working at Mr. Regan's.—*Burrangong Argus*.

ROAD FROM GRAFTON TO GLEN INNES.—A correspondent wishes to call attention to the bad state of this road, which he asserts is in such a condition as to have detained the mail coach twice, by breaking down, and causing a delay of nearly a week before its arrival at Glen Innes.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

ST. Andrew's "Scots Church" (next door to its great episcopal namesake, in the centre of this city) has recently been enlarged and beautified, so that now its interior will bear a very favourable comparison with any place of public worship in the metropolis—a commendation of no trifling import, for the churches of Sydney are confessedly an honour and an adornment, of which the community has good reason to be proud. Connected, as this "St. Andrew's" inevitably is, with the history of Presbyterianism in Australia, a peculiar interest seems naturally to be attached to the building, wherein the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, the Rev. the ... Dr. ...all, and the Rev. Mr. Lewars ministered, and John Dunmore Lang ... where the Rev. Dr. White at present labours, with so much acceptation, amongst his people. St. Andrew's is an edifice of small dimensions, as compared with the grand pile of masonry opposite; but, notwithstanding its modest exterior, the inside of the building will now be found to be extremely chaste and beautiful, every detail of its ornamentation and fittings having been carried out with a strict propriety and good taste that cannot fail to please the most fastidious ecclesiologist. The church has been enlarged at the western extremity by an addition to its length of about seventeen feet, the end wall having been rebuilt as before, and the handsome marble monuments all carefully replaced in their respective positions. Eleven out of the fourteen windows of the church thus enlarged have been filled with stained glass of much beauty and value as memorial windows, to perpetuate the affectionate remembrance of those who were dear to the numerous donors. The windows at the western end of the church and (with one exception) those on the southern side of the building are from the *atelier* of Lyons, Cottier and Company — the memorial windows on the north side having been supplied by Mr. Falconer, of Pitt-street South. These windows are all good, but some of the windows from the establishment of Lyons, Cottier, and Company, of Pitt-street, near the School of Arts, are of such merit as to call for some special description. In the centre window at the west end of the church (over the handsome *ambon*, which has replaced a rather unsightly pulpit), there are two "lights," occupied by life-sized representations of the "Sweet Singer of Israel," and the "Apostle of the Gentiles." This window is a very happy exemplification of Lyons, Cottier, and Company's best style of art, so generally and so deservedly admired. The figure of King David is represented in an antique red tunic, with a scarlet cloak or robe, wearing, moreover, scarf-wise, a kind of vestment of pale green, as if silk, flowered, and with an edging of black lace. The Royal Psalmist has in his hands an antique harp, and round his crowned head is a *nimbus*, in which are the words "*David Rex*." The other light of the window is occupied by a corresponding representation of St. Paul; who is represented in a dark blue red-edged tunic, his "cloak" being of an olive green, suitably ornamented. The right hand of the stern and commanding figure is represented uplifted, as if the Apostle were engaged in preaching, the left hand being significantly clenched in all the vehement energy of the preacher. Round the head of this figure there is also a *nimbus*, within which are the words "*Sanctus Paulus*." Above these grand figures (in the smaller divisions of the window) are the emblems of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." The upper space in each light, immediately above the heads of the King and the Apostle, is filled with leaf work, of an original and appropriate design. It is interesting to know that this window—erected by the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., to the memory of a member of his family—is an exact reproduction (in all except the inscription at its base) of a memorial window erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of Prince Albert and of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, in the Presbyterian Church at Crathie, where her Majesty attends public worship when at her home in Scotland. The window thus becomes invested with a double interest to the spectator. Regarded from the body of the church, and from the organ-loft in the eastern gallery, the effect of the two figures is extremely fine—especially that of King David, in designing the costume of which the artist has evidently availed himself of the results of modern research into the antiquities of Assyria. The two side windows at the western end of the church are also memorial windows erected by the Hon. S. D. Gordon—the subject of the one being the four great Prophets of the Old Testament, and that of the other the four Evangelists of the New. The window on the south side of the *ambon* (looking on the gallery) has, on medallions, the heads of Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, and Daniel, with a pleasing representation of the youthful Samuel at the top. Each of the heads of the four great Prophets has a nimbus, bearing the name, and the heads are varied and characteristic—all vigorously drawn. The medallions representing Jeremiah and Daniel are particularly good. The scroll work, texts, and minor details of this window are all in good keeping, and very suitable for the church. At the end of the northern gallery the visitor will find the corresponding memorial windows with medallions of the four Evangelists — the top figure being the first-called Apostle, Saint Andrew, after whom the Church is named. The various memorial windows on the north and south walls of this church (respectively by Lyons, Cottier, and Company, and by Mr. Falconer) are of great variety—all being subordinated, in their different designs, to the one general effect, which is decidedly pleasing. It is understood that the two plain windows at the east end of the church are shortly to be filled with stained glass like the rest, and further, that the great east window, behind the organ, is also about to be similarly beautified, at the charge of Mr. Gilchrist. Any person having a taste for art should visit St. Andrew's Scots Church. The effect of the spacious *ambon* (with the carved cedar work at the back of it) is particularly fine. In the centre is a representation of the historical emblem of the Scottish Presbyterian Church—the Burning Bush, having the well-known and significant motto—*Nec tamen consumabitur*

THE LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Now that the Legislative Council has manifested a desire to make the Amending Land Bill as perfect as possible, it might not be out of place to submit for the members' consideration the following propositions:—

1st. As the right to select in the names of children has been taken away, and the age of minors fixed at eighteen years, a necessity has been created for a very extended increase of area, say to four or even five sections, instead of one, as at present contemplated.

2nd. As considerable doubt has always existed with respect to improvements, and as the amount to be expended, viz., £1 per acre, is calculated to restrict advantageous or *conscientious* settlers from taking land, would it not be well to try and fix and define this vague and unsettled question by enacting that every settler shall, within one, two, or three years, cause a good substantial fence of a certain value per rood to be erected around his selection.

I venture to direct attention to the above propositions, and I think that if the law is amended in those points many years may elapse before people will be found demanding fresh legislation upon this much vexed question.

In common fairness the increase of area ought to be given to persons desirous of selecting sufficient land to enable them to live comfortably by means of grazing cattle or sheep. And with regard to the second proposal as to improvements, legislation in this direction should be fixed and certain, and leave nothing to the caprice or elasticity of conscience of any person. Under the present Act a person is not bound to have his improvements erected until the last day of the third year, and he may pull them down the day following if he chooses; but if he were compelled to fence within a certain time, and always during the time he was acquiring his title have his land held liable to forfeiture if his fence was not there, and of a *certain* value (to be inspected by a paid inspector), it would ensure in a very great measure bona fide settlement by the best class of settlers in the colony, viz.—the middle-men. A very insufficient provision has been made for these persons in the present Act. Their interests have been entirely ignored, and, except the Hon. Mr. White, I do not think any of our legislators has mentioned their existence at all.

No person who knows anything of the subject will be found, I should think, defending the ridiculous clause of the bill which demands that £1 per acre be expended on the land during the first three years. This clause has produced more perjury than any other in the Act. A man is clearly made a judge in his own cause by it, and it is consequently contrary to the highest law. A man is asked to furnish a declaration and estimate the value of his own work. And such a demand ought never to be made. All such valuations should be made by paid unbiassed inspectors, and unless the improvements are of a fixed and definite character and liable to be inspected at any time after the period for their erection has elapsed this can never be done. If the improvements to be erected within a certain time consisted of fencing round the boundaries of the selection, and the provisions for occupation and residence were strictly enforced, I hold that all that is necessary to secure bona fide settlement by the best class will have been done.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The representatives of the two opposition parties could hardly have allowed the session to close without satisfying their constituents that they would make it a Parliamentary question, although nothing new could be elicited with the exception that the debate has induced the Premier to promise to introduce an amended bill next session.

Much as I have advocated the bill which in principle is the same as mine published in 1864, I have always thought there was a defect which I provided for, namely, the establishment of industrial institutions to meet the condition of a large number of *uncared-for* children grovelling about our streets without domestic training or habits of industry—the future scourge of society.

Let these institutions be established in centrical positions, with some three or four hundred acres of land attached, where the children may be brought up to agriculture, horticulture, and trades; and such trained children, when dispersed through the colony, would become the pioneers of future progress.

Let there be a clause in the bill to provide for "neglected children," who may be fairly brought under surveillance of the State so as to be rescued from ruin.

The argument used, that the State should not supersede parental obligation, may be all very well if parents had any remaining sense of such duties; but when they are degraded beneath the most ferocious beasts of the forest, who instinctively look after their offspring, the axiom, good as it may be, can have no weight, and would amount to allowing a large portion of our juvenile population to go to perdition.

I do not advocate large barrack-buildings, but classification in neat cottages. I proposed that one of these institutions should be established on the Williams River, accessible to Sydney by water, and where there is a large portion of Church and School lands. These establishments should be made *homes* for the children—not prisons—where they would be taught the value of their industry.

I write from a long experience, under very unfavourable circumstances, yet I meet with evidences of success in families grown up in creditable circumstances with whom I sometimes sit like an old patriarch, and talk over old days long since gone past yet fresh in recollections.

The evil is increasing every year, while discussions are waxing warmer and warmer on secular or non-secular, denominational or non-denominational education without either party clearly defining or understanding what they mean—a vague something magnifying a molehill into a mountain.

RICHARD SADLEIR.

P.S.—The following extract from the Bishop of Armidale's address may be worthy the notice of some of our clergy:—"Religious education I am told is sometimes rendered useless in the schools by the master, who objects that there is no class-room. It is a *worthless* excuse. How could we carry out a school inspection if the absence of a class-room prevented more than one thing being done in a school at the same time?" I ask how with Sunday-schools? how with large day schools, when a dozen classes are under instruction at the same time? It is a *worthless* excuse.—R.S.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	356	10	3
Wine (still)	92	7	2
Tobacco and snuff	16	0	0
——— (unmanufactured)	4	11	0
Tea	26	8	0
Sugar (unrefined)	7	15	0
Opium	71	12	6
Rice	8	13	7
Specific duty	156	10	6
Bonded warehouse duty	75	0	0
Harbour and light dues	12	9	8
Total	£830	7	5

Mr. Salomon sold by auction, this morning, the wreck of the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for £85.

Mr. John Bridge reports his sales by auction on Wednesday, as follows:—Leather: Sole at 10d. to 11½d., harness at 13½d. to 15d., kip at 18d. to 20½d., calf at 2s. 6d. to 3s., yearling at 2s. to 2s. 6d., horse tweed at 20d. to 28d., cow tweed at 2s. to 2s. 6d., basils at 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Sugar: Light samples at 30s. to 32s., browns at 25s. to 28s. Maize at 3s. 8d. to 4s. Also on Friday last as follows: 33 hides at 4½d., 31 at 4¼d., 30 at 4¼d., 47 at 4¼d., 12 at 5¼d., 44 at 4¼d., 5 at 4¼d., 6 at 4¼d., 45 at 4¼d., 9 at 4¼d., 8 at 5¼d., 21 at 5¼d., 11 at 4¼d., 16 at 4¼d., 14 at 4¼d., 50 at 4¼d., 4 at 3¼d., 6 at 3¼d., 33 horse hides at 5s. 9d.; calfskins, 2s. to 2s. 7d.; yearlings, at 5s. 1d.; horns, 17s. to 28s. 9d.; bones, 9s. 3d.; horsehair, 17¼d. to 20¼d.; cowhair, 7d. to 12¼d. Tallow: Mutton, 2 casks £34; beef, 5 at £28, 48 at £31 17s. 6d., 7 at £31.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Wednesday has the following on the Melbourne markets:—

Considerable surprise has been expressed to-day at the retirement of Messrs. Joshua, Brothers from the Yarrowville Sugar Refinery, and the transfer of the business and plant to the Victorian Sugar Company. It has, however, been rumoured that the firm will continue to hold as shareholders a certain interest in the business, whilst the combination, instead of the two refineries, will tend to augment their financial success. The amount involved in the purchase of the refinery and the contingent contracts, &c., will cover nearly half a million sterling. Business generally in the import markets to-day has improved. Breadstuffs are firm and at auction a parcel of ten tons of Boddy's was knocked down at £11. This price is being paid for trade parcels privately. Town millers ask £11 10s. It is gratifying to state that the adoption by the auctioneers to-day of the system of selling bags in with grain was a complete success, and the consent thus given publicly to the expressed wishes of the trade will act favourably on the firm establishment of this rule. Public sales of wheat cover about 500 bags, at prices ranging from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d., bags included, for Victorian fair to good. Prime Adelaide is worth 5s. 5d. The tone of the sales proved the market a trifle easier to-day. Oats had sales to the extent of some 2000 bushels, at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. for discoloured, and 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. for fair feed, bags included. Maize remains quiet at 4s. 7d., but Sydney advices report short shipments, which are favourable to a rise in values. A line of 400 bags of malting barley sold at 6s. 2d., bags in. Victorian oatmeal sold at £24 5s., and pearl barley at £29 5s. In bagging we noted auction Dundees, damaged, realized 8s 6½d; an advance is asked for Calcuttas. The public sales of candles do not warrant the statement of any advance being established in values of foreign make; indeed the tendency is rather in the opposite direction, prices being not so good as those obtained a fortnight since; 600 boxes of D. R. O. and Co.'s were quitted from the box, slightly, if at all, damaged, at from 9¼d to 10d per lb., less 2½ per cent. In kerosene we notice 500 cases of Brilliant sold at 1s 3½d at auction. The public sales of sugars include something like 1100 packages of Mauritius and Honolulu. The former sold from £26 for low browns up to £34 10s for whitish crystals, and the latter from £18 to £26 10s, all faults, and for net cash. Privately there is an increased demand for Mauritius parcels. Teas have a fair demand, but little exceptional has transpired. In tinned fish we report sales of sardines, halves at 9s, and quarters at 4s 9d. Elemé raisins, more or less damaged, sold from 5d to 6½d, and currants from 5d to 5¼d. In brandies we can report favourable sales of Bisquit Dubouche's at 6s 9d. This brand is now coming into general notice, and apparently gives satisfaction wherever introduced. A meeting was held this afternoon of the creditors of Messrs. T. Luke and Co., at Scott's hotel. After a short discussion, it being found that the parties interested were not prepared to make at the moment an offer for the estate, it was agreed to adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when it is anticipated that some satisfactory proposal will be submitted, failing which, the estate is to be assigned.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. Nicholas Chevalier has forwarded two pictures for exhibition at the forthcoming season of the Royal Academy. To one of these, the Royal Marriage at St. Petersburg, reference has already been made more than once in the columns of the *Home News*. As readers are aware, the picture was painted by command of her Majesty, and the artist has done the highest possible justice to the favour bestowed upon him by royalty. There is a marvellous effect of light and shade introduced into the picture. From the centre there streams through a single window a flood of clear northern light falling upon the persons of the officiating priest and the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride. The chief characters being thus thrown up in high relief, the artist brings to bear upon the development of the other characters of the scene his great powers of posing, portraiture, colour, and minuteness. Apart from the central group the most distinguishable figure is that of the Prince of Wales, whose bright British uniform seems to light up the picture just where it is most wanted. One of the chief merits of the painting is the accuracy of the portraits, every one of which is at once recognisable by the almost living characteristics stamped upon them by the artist. Of course all the august witnesses of the marriage are highly decorated, and the fidelity with which every one of these have been rendered testifies in an unmistakable manner to the care and industry, rising into positive genius, with which the work has been carried out. The second picture represents the interior of a lady's boudoir fitted with Japanese furniture and ornaments. The walls, the ceiling, the floor, are all Japanese; so are the tables, chairs, and couches, whilst *articles de luxe* of the same nationality are scattered about in every direction. The bronzes, vases, pictures, tapestry of this somewhat *bizarre* fashion, are rendered by Mr. Chevalier with an accuracy of delineation, a breadth and depth of colouring, and so thoroughly artistic an observance of the fitness of things, as to constitute a painting of no ordinary excellence. As in the case of the royal marriage at St. Petersburg, the artist has had, in this instance, the advantage of many personal studies of his subject, the Japanese boudoir being painted for one of our London millionaires, Mr. Samuel Montague, of Lancaster-gate, in whose house and for whose wife and family the room has been fitted. A pleasant family group of Mrs. Montague and her children seems to divest the picture of any stiffness that might have attended the effect had the painting embraced the chamber and its fittings only. At it is, the room reflects the highest credit on the taste and generosity of the owner, whilst it reproduction is sure to bring *kudos* to the artist.

KAFFIR OUTBREAK IN NATAL.—A Parliamentary paper was issued on April 12 containing "further correspondence relating to the Kaffir outbreak in Natal, and appointment of Sir Garnet Wolsely, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., as Administrator of the Government of Natal." Among the papers is a despatch from Lord Carnarvon to Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated February 18, in which his lordship explains to Sir Garnet the objects which her Majesty's Government had in view in selecting him to act as Administrator of the colony of Natal. The service which Sir Garnet will have to perform is, Lord Carnarvon remarks, of a civil rather than of a military nature. His lordship says:—"I see no reason to entertain any apprehension, in the present condition of South Africa, of an interruption of the peaceful relations which have so long been maintained between the natives and the European colonists. There are, nevertheless, certain points connected with the late difficulty in Natal, and with native questions generally in that colony, to which it appears to me very convenient that a military officer of special experience should have that opportunity of directing his attention which will be afforded by administering the Government for some few months. I sincerely trust that any recurrence of armed collision between the whites and natives may be averted by the adoption of an improved system of native government; but it has been repeatedly and strongly urged that the white settlers in Natal do not at present enjoy a proper defensive organization, and the severity of the measures taken against the tribe of Langalibalele, immediately on the first signs of supposed insubordination, have been defended on this ground." Among the special subjects falling more especially within the range of Sir Garnet's professional knowledge and personal experience, as to which Lord Carnarvon desires to have his opinions, he mentions the following:—"1. The defence of the colony generally, the best mode not only of guarding against those individual collisions between colonists and natives which may be a source of danger, but of preventing any rising among the natives, whether local or extending to the tribes throughout the colony, or in combination with other tribes or nations beyond the frontier; the course to be taken for extinguishing or restricting to a limited district any native disaffection or rebellion immediately upon its declaring itself, and the prevention of panic in such ... and the pre... population. 2. The ... event among the white ... police ... the strength and composition of the ... force that should be maintained in the colony, and the districts in which the principal police stations should be placed; bearing in mind that this force will have to discharge the twofold duty of preventing and insuring the punishment of ordinary crime, and preserving the peace and safety of the country. 3. The difficult question of the supply of firearms and ammunition to the natives." In concluding the dispatch Lord Carnarvon says:—"I will now conclude by expressing the full reliance which I place in your ability and discretion, and the confidence with which I commit to you the solution of these many and very important questions. It is quite unnecessary for me to remind you of the strong desire of her Majesty's Government to co-operate as far as possible with the colonial Legislature, and to endeavour in every case to procure its voluntary concurrence before insisting upon any material alterations in matters respecting which the elective members may entertain decided opinions. On the other hand, you will clearly understand that her Majesty's Government, while they are unable to surrender the management of affairs to a responsible Ministry, are, nevertheless, keenly alive not only to the discredit and difficulties arising out of the present system but to the very grave risk of becoming involved in the results of transactions to which they were not originally parties, and over which they have necessarily had little or no power of exercising an effective control. As matters now stand, her Majesty's Government feel that the obligation has been forced upon them of insuring as far as possible the good government of the natives and the safety of the European population, and to this end they are desiring no greater concession of power than the necessities of the case demand." Among the other papers in the collection is a despatch, dated February 19, in which Lord Carnarvon requests Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape colony, to give Sir Garnet Wolseley the great advantage of a free communication of Sir Henry's views and experience with respect to Natal affairs; and a despatch from Sir Benjamin Pine to Lord Carnarvon acknowledging the receipt of the despatch conveying his recall from the government of the colony. Sir Benjamin says:—"I fully appreciate the considerate manner in which your Lordship has made this intimation to me; but I cannot the less deeply feel the pain and humiliation of being subjected to such a seeming rebuke at the end of a long and not, I hope, useless public service."

A TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—We are accustomed to talk familiarly of all the wonders of telegraphy, but it is not till we are brought face to face with what can be done by the aid of the telegraph that we realise them. An experiment which is probably unique in the history of telegraphy, was conducted on Saturday evening by Mr. John A. Lund, of Messrs. Barraud and Lunds, Cornhill, at the offices of the Indo-European Telegraph Company. It was desired by Captain Satorius, brother to the captain of Ashantee celebrity, who is at Teheran, Persia, to check with absolute correctness the variation between one of the chronometers of this firm which he had there and the Greenwich time here. The instrument is not a full-chronometer, but a half-chronometer, double roller lever, pocket watch, of a kind which Messrs. Barraud and Lunds find able to stand the wear and tear of riding and pocket use, and yet keep a rate for scientific observations. To do this it was necessary to have the line clear from London to Teheran, a distance of 3700 miles. Major Smith, the telegraph superintendent, was with Captain Sartorius at the Teheran instrument, and Mr. Black was in charge of the London instrument; while Mr. Lund was in attendance with a ship's chronometer, set to exact Greenwich time. The time here was 8 o'clock, equal to about half-past 11 p.m. in Persia. The first message transmitted broke at Berlin, where the wires had not been coupled; but shortly afterwards the message was sent through from Teheran, and was uncoiling itself on the long tape, like a piece of paper, at the Moorgate-street instrument—"Give the signal current at nineteen past 8, and keep it on till twenty." This was effected by holding down the small handle which connects the zinc and copper wires, thereby causing a current for the space of the minute indicated—Mr. Lund calling out "fifty-eight," "fifty-nine," "sixty," as the seconds went by which completed the minute. At the word "sixty," the handle was loosed, and Captain Sartorius would the same instant know that it was 8.20 p.m. Greenwich time. To check the minute differences of individual observations, the experiment was repeated two or three times, the result being that Captain Sartorius's watch was shown to be about two seconds behind Greenwich time. It was necessary to take several observations, as there was something wrong with the German "relays" a time or two. The relay is a connection with fresh batteries, which feed the wire at intervals, because if the wire were charged with a current sufficiently strong to go the whole distance itself, it would soon be worn out. On the other hand, a single weak current would diffuse itself before reaching the end of so long a journey. While the current was flowing, its duration was marked by a long black line on the paper at Teheran, and when it stopped there would be a sharp "click," as the pressure in the London handle was removed. Perhaps the most marvellous fact about the whole thing is that (as is well known to telegraphists) the "earth current" or stream of electricity which completes the circuit from battery to battery, finds its way through the earth from Teheran to London without any wire or other connection whatever till it finds the battery from which it started, and this, too, instantaneously. When the experiment itself was concluded, there were a few friendly inquiries by Mr. Lund about the chronometer which Captain Sartorius took with him. How was it going? "Oh, very well, thank you; it was a second slow at Constantinople," comes back the answer, as if only across a shop counter. "Glad to hear it," "Much obliged for the trouble you've taken in London." "Very welcome." "Good night!" Such exactitude of time is, of course, only absolutely necessary in scientific investigations, but in these, as in the late transit of Venus, it is of great importance to know what the true time is. Messrs. Barraud and Lunds appear to pay special attention to this one department, as their Cornhill establishment is fitted in every room with the most ingenious contrivances for registering Greenwich time. In one of them, which is especially worth notice, an electric shock leaves a mark from a hand charged with ink on the face of a chronograph, thus getting rid of even the infinitessimal error arising from observation by the eye or ear in the ordinary methods.—*City Press*.

HABITS.—The habits of idleness grow like mushrooms; habits of dawdling — of beginning and never ending—are all most deteriorating. One fast young gentleman boasts that it is his habit so to time his arrival as only just to catch a train. He is disgusted if he is a minute too soon, and is totally regardless of the fuss he puts his household into lest he should be too late. The over-driving of his horses—the distracting of the railway porters—the detention of the train—and the irritation of the people in it, lest they should be late in meeting cross trains, count nothing with him. And all this worry and trouble simply because it is his habit just to catch a train! There are some families who, inheriting noble and ancient names, have also bequeathed to them certain habits. "This is the habit of our house," they say, with courteous pride; and it often happens that the habit is one befitting their rank and noble blood. There are few who cannot call to mind these heirloom habits, which redound so much to the credit and the name of the doers of them. But should it be a habit repellent to society, society often revenges itself by making it recoil on the heads of those who will persist in following it. This may be exemplified by the arrogant and supercilious discourtesy which, under the habit of "speaking one's mind," leads many people to say not only ill-natured but unwarrantable things to a person's face. No good is done by this, but rather harm; and, above all things, it loosens for ever any bonds of friendship that might have been between the parties before. It is the habit of some husbands to be agreeable and pleasant in society, but overbearing and rude at home. It is the way of some wives to be amiable and lively abroad, but dull, listless, and slovenly at home. These habits should be amended as soon as possible. It is the habit of some families not only never to forgive, but to boast that they do not do so. Oh, unhappy people! thrusting from your lips the sweetest draught that our beneficent God has given us—a draught the spring of which is from his side—a draught that gives a serenity and peace which vouchsafe a little foretaste of heaven. Alas! what a pitiable, mistaken habit is this! Many people excuse themselves for doing or not doing certain things because it is their habit. This class is very numerous, and belongs to such inferior characters that they are often found tripping. If an occasion presents itself when the "doing" of the habit is inconvenient, straightway they ignore it altogether. Again, some people will stick to their habit, right or wrong, convenient or inconvenient, and of course punish themselves by so doing. It not seldom happens that they will obstinately persist in doing a deed that everything on earth—perhaps even in heaven—rises in phalanx after phalanx to thwart and prevent. Such people need to be reminded of a higher power than their own will. Almost invariably they are forsworn, and suffer bitterly from the fulfilment.—*The Saturday Journal* for January.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1444525

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

LANE COVE ROAD, NORTH SHORE.—TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th July, for the supply and spreading of 1000 cubic yards of 3-inch ironstone gravel, and 1000 cubic yards of 4-inch sandstone ballast.
The gravel and ballast to be delivered on road between St. Thomas's Church and Cemetery, near Gore's Hill.
Tenders to be addressed to the Commissioner for Roads, Phillip-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, corner of Pitt and Spring streets.

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices—Liverpool and London.
MARINE RISKS accepted and policies issued at the lowest rates of premium.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO., Agents. Exchange, Sydney.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALPHA COTTAGE, William-st.—The duties of the Misses Strafford's school will be resumed 12th instant

ARGYLE SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills, conducted by Miss E. C. BAXTER. The Midwinter Vacation will terminate July 12.

A LADY, residing a short distance from Sydney, would be glad to receive two or three Children, to Board and Educate. Apply Mrs. Edwards, 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Parliament Houses.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, residing at Burwood, wishes to receive two or three young Ladies to educate with her own daughter; terms, 50 guineas per annum, including thorough English, French, music, and drawing. R. Y., Post-office, Burwood.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Runnymede, Point Piper Road, Woollahra. Conducted by Mrs. MALTBY.
Professors attend for English, French, Music, Singing, and Drill.
Pupils are requested to re-assemble on Thursday, July 15.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Studies resumed.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—Work will be resumed on MONDAY, July 19th.
THOMAS J. BOWYER, M.A.

CLIFF LODGE, Glebe Point.—CLASSES will re-assemble WEDNESDAY, 21st. One more resident pupil can be admitted to the home circle. Terms on application to Mrs. HORSLEY.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BURWOOD.
Head Master: F. H. HOLE, for the past seven years Head Master of the Classical and Commercial School, Windsor; formerly Mathematical Master of the Fairfield Collegiate School.
Referees:
The Rev. Canon King, Principal of Moore College, Liverpool
The Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Windsor
The Rev. T. Kemmis, Sydney
The Rev. Dr. Woolls, Richmond
The Rev. J. C. Corlette, Ashfield
The Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Burwood
Dr. Sly, Sydney
A. Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.
Vacancies for a limited number of Day Pupils. Prospectus on application.

CALDER HOUSE SCHOOL, REDFERN, near Sydney.
REFEREES: Dr. BADHAM, Professor PELL, Dr. SMITH, Rev. Canon STEPHEN, M.A.; THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.
RESIDENT MASTERS:—A. Thom, University of Glasgow; E. Scott, late of Wesley College, Melbourne. Conversational FRENCH MASTER:—M. Beechy.
It is the object of the Masters to impart to every boy a SOUND ENGLISH EDUCATION. The Classical Division of the School comprises those subjects requisite for success in contending for University Honours.
A LIBRARY, consisting of books specially adapted for boys, is attached to the School. A Literary and Debating Society is in full operation, to train senior boys to express themselves with clearness and confidence, who also improve their powers of composition by contributing articles to the "Calder House Magazine."
The personal comforts of the boys are carefully supervised. The situation is healthy and elevated, seven acres of ground being available for recreation.
TERMS (including all subjects, laundress, &c.)
For boys under 14 .... 14 guineas per quarter
For boys above 14 .... 16 " "
Studies will be resumed MONDAY, 12th July.
J. DAVID SLY, M.A., LL.D., Principal.

DARLINGTON HOUSE, Newtown Road.—Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, 19th.
The Misses HOGG are assisted by the first professors.
Music—Mr. A. REA.
French—M. ZLOTKOWSKI.
Arithmetic and Analysis—Mr. R. MAYHEW.

DURHAM HOUSE, BALMAIN EAST.—Mrs. CHILCOTT begs to inform her friends that, having removed her School to Durham House, she has increased accommodation for Boarders and Day Pupils. The dormitories and class-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The house is beautifully situated, overlooking the Harbour, with large recreation grounds. The curriculum of studies embraces classes for Junior, Senior Civil Service, and Matriculation Examinations. Lectures daily on Botany, Geology, Natural History, and Philosophy. Music, Singing, Drawing, French, and Dancing by best teachers. Terms on application to the Lady Principal. School duties will commence on the 19th July.

EVENING TUITION required, near Sydney or suburban railway station preferred. H. S., Herald.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN. — The success of this school is based on the success and improvement of its pupils, who are regularly prepared for the various University examinations. Those who have competed during the last four years have nearly all passed. The advantages offered at this school in regard to education, climate, accommodation, and domestic comfort cannot be surpassed. Study will be resumed on Wednesday, July 14th. Prospectus of terms, &c., on application.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

MISS MIDDLETON'S SCHOOL reopens TO-DAY 12th July. 371, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MR. R. CURTIS'S SCHOOL.—The work of this School will be resumed Monday, 19th. Darlinghurst.

MISS JOHNSON'S School for young gentlemen. 65, Elizabeth-street North, reopens July 19.

MUSIC.—A Lady wishes PUPILS for Piano. Z., Herald Office.

MISS SOMMERVILLE'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES—Duties RESUMED. Louisa-terrace, 226, Palmer-street. Private classes for Music, French, Drawing, &c.

PROF. GOERGS, Singing, Piano, Guitar, and Composition. 337, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

PIANOFORTE and SINGING LESSONS.—Duties resumed July 15. Hours vacant for two pupils. CHARLES D'APICE, Hunter's Hill; or W. H. PALING, 335, George-street.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE.—Mrs. KINLOCH, University Hall, 151, Elizabeth-street.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. — The English Master has one vacancy for a boarder for the ensuing quarter.
C. J. FACHE.
Cleveland House, July 8.

THE Misses HOOPER will receive their Pupils on Monday, 19th instant. 28, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff

THE SCHOOL, THROSBY PARK.—I beg to inform the parents of present and intending pupils that the School will be transferred, after the June holidays, to OAKLANDS, Mittagong—nine miles distant from my present residence, and about a mile from Mittagong station. The climate is as bracing as that of Sutton Forest, and the house admirably suited to school purposes. The dormitories are large and well-ventilated, and there are two good bath-rooms in the house. The grounds embrace an area of upwards of 600 acres.
The holidays will terminate on Friday, the 16th July.
For terms, &c., apply to the Head Master.
H. E. SOUTHEY (late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford).

THE NEW SCHOOL, 1867.—Principal, W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and first Headmaster of the Sydney Grammar School. (FIRST CLASS, Oxford, 1852.)
Circulars and time-tables forwarded on application.
Term begins July 12.

UNIVERSITY HALL, HYDE PARK, Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives as Pupils, RESIDENT or VISITING, Gentlemen attending the UNIVERSITY Lectures, or preparing for them or for PROFESSIONS especially those requiring a knowledge of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. MORNING CLASS for Resident and Visiting pupils, from 9 a.m. to noon; five days a week.
Vacancies for Residents after next week.
Work resumed, Monday, 19th instant.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Class for Pupils and Visitors, This Evening, New Oddfellows' Hall.

THE MISSES GIL... PUPILS, who ar... AM receive resident and daily ... a thorough English ... instructed in all the branches of ... education, with accomplishments ... Duties resumed on T...esday. 157, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

VAUXHALL HOUSE, Parramatta Junction, for young Gentlemen under 12 years of age. Vacancies for two pupils. Circulars at Mr. GOWING'S, 346, George-street.

WENTWORTH COLLEGE, Glebe Road, conducted by Mrs. and Miss GRAY. Studies resumed MONDAY MORNING, 5th July. Private lessons given in music and singing. Each accomplishment, £1 1s quarter.

94, BATHURST-STREET. — The MISSES WALKER will resume their school duties on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MOLLER'S (Knight of the orders of Vasa and St. Olaf) COD LIVER OIL, STEAM MANUFACTORIES AT STAMSUND, GULVIG, and KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.
Genuineness, Purity, Delicacy of Taste and Smell, the results of exceedingly careful preparation, and the exclusive use of Fresh Livers procured to MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL—heading all the Manufacturers from Newfoundland and Norway—
In ENGLAND, the ONLY PRIZE at the International Exhibition in LONDON, 1862.
In FRANCE, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the International Exhibition in PARIS, 1867.
In NORWAY, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL at the International Fishery Exhibition at BERGEN, 1865, and the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the National Exhibition at DRAMMEN, 1873.
In SWEDEN, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the Inter-Scandinavian Exhibition at Stockholm, 1866.
In ITALY, the ONLY PRIZE at the International Maritime Exhibition at NAPLES, 1871.
In DENMARK, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the Exhibition for Scandinavian Industry at COPENHAGEN, 1872.
In RUSSIA, the ONLY PRIZE at the Polytechnic Exhibition at MOSCOW, 1872.
In AUSTRIA, the ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEDAL "for PROGRESS" at the International Exhibition, at VIENNA, 1873, and in addition the MEDAL "for MERIT" at the International Exhibition at Vienna, 1873.
MOLLER'S (Knight of the orders of Vasa and St. Olaf) COD LIVER OIL.
Selection from an overwhelming mass of testimonials from medical authorities of the highest standing in every civilised country in the world:—
J. Marian Sims, Esq., M.D., 13, East 25th-street, New York, March 15th, 1870.
Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin and Co.,
Gentlemen,—For some years I had given up the use of Cod-Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to your Peter Moller's Cod-liver Oil, I have prescribed it almost daily, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it.
The Lancet, Vol. 1., No. XXVI.
"There is scarcely a remedy in the whole Pharmacopœia of greater therapeutical value than Cod-Liver Oil, and it is greatly to be regretted that its utility is so often impaired, and even destroyed, by its nauseous taste and rancidity. A sample of the oil, prepared in Norway by MOLLER, has recently been brought under our notice. It is one of the purest we have ever met with, and is remarkable for its limpidity as well as its freedom from rancidity and disagreeable smell and flavour."
PETER MOLLER, 521, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at Christiania, Norway.
Wholesale Agents for Sydney: ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS. — Parents valuing their children's safety will avoid soothing medicines containing opium, so frequently fatal to infants, and will use only STEADMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS, which are safest and best, being free from opium. Prepared by a Surgeon (not a Chemist), formerly attached to a children's hospital, whose name "Steadman" has but one "E" in it. Trade mark "A Gum Lancet." Refuse all other. Highly recommended by, amongst others, the Lady Susan Milbank, Ashfield, Sussex; Mrs. Captain Green, 36rd Regiment, &c. Depot—East Road, Hoxton, London. Wholesale Agents: Melbourne, Duerdinand Sainsbury.

NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, PIMPLES IN THE FACE, FLUSHING, LOSS OF MEMORY, MENTAL DEPRESSION.
All those suffering from the above ailments should apply before it is too late and irremediable to Dr. L. L. SMITH, who is the only legally qualified medical man in the Australian colonies practising solely on these diseases and their origin.
Dr. L. L. SMITH'S name is a household word, and through his means many thousands of homes have been made happy, and many whose lives were a misery to them have been restored to health and comfort.
His practice in Victoria has extended now over 21 years on this speciality of his profession. His practice extends, moreover, throughout all these colonies, and patients have visited him even from Java, Borneo, Japan, China, and India. To convey some idea of the extent of his fame and name, he has been consulted from Great Britain six times during this year 1874.
Those wishing to consult Dr. L. L. SMITH can do so by enclosing a One-Pound note, stating age, symptoms, and duration of suffering. A reply will be sent by return mail.
Dr. L. L. SMITH, for the convenience of those who personally consult him, has taken those extensive premises in Collins-street, late the residence of his Excellency the Governor. Every luxury and comfort will be found for those waiting to consult the Doctor.
Address—
Dr. L. L. SMITH, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Consultation fee by letter, £1.
N.B.—For the convenience of patients in the neighbouring colonies, who wish to visit him personally in Victoria, Dr. L. L. SMITH has taken a large mansion in the suburbs, and fitted it up as a Private Hospital for the treatment solely of the above affections; and also including Gout, Sciatica, and painful nervous diseases.
Dr. L. L. SMITH has also a large Turkish Bathing Establishment for the treatment of his patients, especially such as suffer from Gout and Rheumatism.
Medicines, appropriately packed, forwarded to all the colonies.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

FATHER WOOLFREY'S WORM POWDERS.
The newest, best, and easiest given. Price, 6d each; by post 7d.
EAMES'S HOREHOUND AND COLTSFOOT, the best medicines for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c. Price, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per bottle.
INFANTS' ELIXIR, for all stomach complaints, to which young children are liable before and during teething. In bottles, 1s 3d each.
EAMES'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, certified by a Sydney surgeon of many years' practice to be the best family aperient. In boxes, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d each.
QUININE WINE, the pleasantest and most valuable tonic in Debility, Neuralgia, Fever, &c. Price, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per bottle.
Prepared by W. D. EAMES, Apothecaries' Hall, 14, Oxford-street.
Agents: Wingham—Mr. Cochrane; Bega—Mr. Hearn; Parramatta—Mr. Woolcot; Terrara—Mr. Pooley; Newcastle—Messrs. R. C. Knaggs and Co.; Grafton—Mr. Krause; Maitland — Mr. Lipscomb; Bathurst — Mr. Butterworth. Wholesale Agents: Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-street.
PHOSPHORINE.
The most effective remedy for weakness, lassitude, debility, loss of appetite, nervousness, neuralgia, &c., &c. Price, 1s 6d and 3s 6d per bottle.
W. D. EAMES, Oxford-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

THE ULSTER OVERCOAT, unrivalled for comfort for travelling.
The GLADSTONE OVERCOAT, for promenade.
The FROCK OVERCOAT.
Also, new shapes in Inverness Capes, Driving Wrappers, Railway Rugs.
MACINTOSH CLOTHING.
FARMER and COMPANY, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Pitt and George streets.

SALE OF DRAPERY STOCK of Mr. J. Q. CARTER, at 411, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Royal Hotel.
EVERY ARTICLE at or BELOW COST PRICE. The Stock is WELL ASSORTED with USEFUL SEASONABLE DRAPERY of every description, and must be cleared out.
DRESS MATERIALS, WINSEYS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, UNDERCLOTHING, CALICOES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACES.
PARIS KID GLOVES, 2s 11d.
KELK and ALFORD.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU. CHEAP LIST.
Winter dresses now selling at 3s 11d for 12 yards
Fine wincey, in all colours, from 6d to 9½d per yard
Figured wincey, for children's dresses, 3½d per yard
Fashionable homespun, 12s 6d the full dress
Serges, new colours, 12s 6d the dress
French merinos, 1s 9d, 1s 11½d, 2s 9d, new colours
Elegant bonnets, latest fashion, 14s 6d, 16s 6d
Fashionably trimmed hats, from 8s 6d to 15s 6d
Black crape bonnets, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d
Black hats, trimmed crape, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 13s 6d
Fine black lustre, 8½d, 10½d, 1s per yard
Black Parramatta cloth, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d
Black balmoral cloth, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d
Black crapes (rainproof), 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d
Fine stout flannel, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d, 1s 6d
Large size blankets, 8s 11d, 10s 9d, 12s 9d pair
Fine longcloth, yard wide, 4½d yard
White sheeting, wide width, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d
Grey sheeting, 8½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d
Bedroom towels, large size, 9½d, 1s each
Turkish bath towels, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 4½d each
Good unbleached calico, 2½d, 3½d, 4½d
White counterpanes and quilts, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 9d
Children's cloth jackets, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d
Wool shawls, large variety, 6s 6d to 15s 6d
Waterproof mantles, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 8s 6d
The new felt polonaise only 11s 9d.
£5 PACKAGE OF ANY KIND OF DRAPERY Guaranteed for Cheapness and Quality, DELIVERED FREE OF ALL CHARGE, Per Mail to any town in new South Wales.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, have in stock a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS of every description, as under:—
Gentlemen's white shirts, PLAITED and FANCY fronts, from 4s 6d to 9s 6d each
Gentlemen's military fronts, OPEN FRONT or BACK
Gentlemen's embroidered fronts and frilled ditto, at prices that will defy competition, 7s 6d and 8s 6d each
Gentlemen's Oxfords, with collars on, 3 for 18s cheap
Gentlemen's ditto, with 2 collars to match, 7s 6d each, 3 for 21s 6d, the cheapest in Sydney.
CRIMEANS. CRIMEANS. CRIMEANS.
BOYS', YOUTHS', and MEN'S, splendid value.
WINTER HOSIERY. WINTER HOSIERY.
Gent.'s lambswool, merino, and cotton HOSIERY
RUGS, RUGS, RUGS, very cheap, from 16s to 30s
SCARFS. SCARFS. SCARFS.
All descriptions of the above in stock, in MADE and FOLDING scarfs. A large assortment of BOWS.
UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.
Single umbrella at wholesale price, in silk and zanella.
COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, in linen and paper.
590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

LADIES' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, Baby-linen, Squares, Cloaks, Robes, Hoods, Hats, every requisite, moderate prices. E. WAY, Importer and Manufacturer, 261, 263, 265, 267, Pitt-street.

PERRY BROTHERS, KING-STREET.
GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS!!! THIS DAY.
Great Sale of Coloured Silks
Great Sale of Japanese Silks
Great Sale of Fancy Silks
Great Sale of White Silks
Great Sale of Figured Silks
Great Sale of French Satins
Great Sale of Silk Velvets
Great Sale of Velveteens
Great Sale of French Model Jackets
Great Sale of Cashmere Jackets
Great Sale of Velvet Jackets
Great Sale of Seal Jackets
Great Sale of Shawls
Great Sale of Silk Polonaises
Great Sale of Persian Polonaises
Great Sale of Serge Polonaises
Great Sale of Chambertine Polonaises
Great Sale of Black Silk Costumes
Great Sale of Coloured Silk Costumes
Great Sale of Washing Costumes
Great Sale of Lawn Costumes
Great Sale of Striped Petticoats
Great Sale of Embroidered Petticoats
Great Sale of Ladies' Underclothing
Great Sale of Muslin Curtains
Great Sale of Sheetings
Great Sale of Household Linen
Great Sale of Balbriggan Hosiery
Great Sale of Cotton Hosiery
Great Sale of Paris Kid Gloves
Great Sale of Josephine Kid Gloves
Great Sale of Umbrellas and Sunshades
Great Sale of Thousands of Linen Sets
Great Sale of Thousands of Lace Collars
Great Sale of Thousands of Frills.
PERRY, BROTHERS' GREAT SALE.
Patterns and Price Lists Free.
Every article of Winter Attire reduced to an equivalent of 12s 9d in the pound.
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W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 428, George-street.

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ZIONS, the best and cheapest Tailor for Clothing to order on the shortest notice, 409, George-street.

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FOR SALE, 4000 SLATES. Apply THOMAS QUINN, Bent-street, Paddington.

200,000 FEET T. and G. Colonial and Maryborough flooring, lining. Oregon spars, planking, scantling, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet, shingles, laths, pickets, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, red deals
BALTIC G. and T. boards, 1¼, 1, ⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, ridging, spouting, ¾ and 1 inch galvanized water pipe and fittings
CEMENT, best Portland, and Keene's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; chimney pots; paving tiles; fire and building bricks, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont, 483, George-street, and 7, Parramatta-st.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Piles, and Sawn Timber, delivered to any port in Australia or New Zealand, at prices far below the usual rates.
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MARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galvanized Tubing, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

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JAMES MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

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PRICES to MERCHANTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS only.—Address—5, Water-lane, London. VAUGHAN-JONES'S ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, Orange Bitters and Ginger Brandy, Curaçoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy), GINGER WINE, Orange Wine. Bottled Ports and Sherries.
Order through a London house, or, if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

QUEENSLAND RUM, hhds. and qrs.; old, equal to Jamaica. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

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THE SWISS ELIXIR.—Tonics are generally unpalatable; but the famous cordial with which the mountaineers of Switzerland have, almost from time immemorial, recruited their physical strength when exhausted by fatigue, exposure, or sickness, is an exception to the rule. The "Dew of the Alps," a pure vegetable stimulant and restorative, which for several centuries has been the standard remedy of the Swiss for indigestion, nervous debility, loss of appetite, and mental despondency, is indisputably one of the most delicious and genial preparations that ever tickled the taste of an epicure. The importation of the article into this market—for which we are indebted to Messrs. M. MOSS and CO., sole representatives of the Geneva manufacturers in Australia—has met with signal favour, and the "Dew of the Alps" is likely to take the place of all the nauseous and far less efficacious tonics hitherto in use.

TO INTENDING Purchasers of Gas Fittings.—R. DOYLE, 322, Pitt-st., has an assortment of Outside Lamps, Publicans' Lamps, Sunlights, Brackets, Pendants, and other Fittings, cheap. Liberal discount to the Trade.

JUST OPENED, ex St. Osyth, 3 cases of very superior Table Cutlery, and E. P. Ware, from the well-known firm of John Nowill and Sons, of Sheffield, and will be sold at lowest remunerative profit. Eastway, 417, George-st.

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SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES IN EVERY HOME.
GREAT ADVANTAGES NOW OFFERED in the REDUCED TERMS of TIME PAYMENTS.
AT A DEPOSIT OF TEN SHILLINGS.
At a deposit of 10s and weekly payments of 2s 6d.
Reduced cash price, £8 10s.
HALF CASH, NO EXTRA CHARGE, and TIME. STILL GREATLY REDUCED TERMS of TIME PAYMENTS!!!
In order to place it in the power of every family of the most moderate means to become possessed of a FIRST-CLASS MACHINE,
G. J. WELLS, acting under special arrangements, has reduced the terms of time payments to the English, American, and Victorian scales, viz.—
2s 6d PER WEEK WITH 10s DEPOSIT.
All machines warranted, NEW, GENUINE, and in PERFECT ORDER.
FULL INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Machines regulated at any time free. Full particulars at the ORIGINAL and only COMPLETE, EASY, and perfect system yet OFFERED THE PUBLIC.
☞ Note the address—G. J. WELLS, by appointment of Messrs. STANFORD and CO., Melbourne.
G. J. WELLS, 1, Hunter-street, Sydney, off George-street.

THE SEWING-MACHINE OF THE DAY.
THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE LOCKSTITCH. REGISTERED.
The LARGEST SALE of any in AUSTRALIA. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
6000 PURCHASERS declare it is the SIMPLEST, MOST CERTAIN, RELIABLE, and DURABLE machine procurable, and with recent improvements it is A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.
No. 1. Hand Machine, complete £4 10 0
No. 2. Treadle Machine, complete, with elegant table, drawer, and dress-guard .. 6 10 0
No. 3. Same as above, with cover, lock, and key 7 15 0
These machines and tables are guaranteed all of American manufacture, and equal to any high-priced ones, or the cost will be refunded.
Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME stamped on the steel plate; all others are COUNTERFEITS.
Illustrations, specimens, and tuition free of charge.
Sole Agents for the HOME Shuttle Machine, M. MOSS and CO., 9 to 13, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

LITTLE WANZER LOCKSTITCH FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
Extracts from our English Correspondence.
"Some very clever and some very clumsy imitations have been detected offering in the English market, and it is just possible some of them may be finding their way to Australia. The best imitation is one of German manufacture, which has the name, plate, and all the japanned work in strict imitation of the Little 'Wanzer.'
"We supply no one in your colonies but yourselves."
NOTICE!
To prevent fraud all machines will in future have OUR NAME STAMPED ON THE FACE PLATE.
☞ The WANZER SEWING-MACHINES have defeated all other machines in public competition, and proof of the wisdom of the judges' awards is afforded in the fact that the Little Wanzer has been selected BEFORE ALL OTHERS for use in the BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
First prize at Paris
First prizes in America
First prizes in England
First prizes in Canada
First prize in Vienna
Only prize in Sydney.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
Reasons why the WHEELER and WILSON SEWING-MACHINE is SUPERIOR to others.
The W. and W. will do more work, and do it better.
The W. and W. is much more durable; it will last a lifetime, and run for years without repair.
The W. and W. is easier to work.
The W. and W. is not so liable to get out of order.
The W. and W. has no cog-wheels to wear away and break.
The W. and W. has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet.
The W. and W. is more simple in action.
The W. and W. has less wear and tear.
The W. and W. is better finished.
The W. and W. has been awarded more prizes.
THE WHEELER AND WILSON MACHINES—OVER ONE MILLION IN USE, and the demand steadily increases.
We warrant every genuine W. and W. Machine to give entire satisfaction.
The best Lockstitch Hand Machines, £4 upwards.
TIME PAYMENTS arranged on the most liberal scale.
GORDON and GOTCH, 353, George-street, Sole Agents for the genuine Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

SEWING-MACHINES.
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £8 10s
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £8 10s.
HOWE'S GENUINE A, FROM £9
HOWE'S GENUINE B, FROM £10
HOWE'S GENUINE C, FROM £12
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7
EASY TIME PAYMENTS
EASY TIME PAYMENTS
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK
NOTE THE ADDRESS
NOTE THE ADDRESS
TURNER AND WOOD
TURNER AND WOOD,
349, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

HOWE, Singer, and Wanzer SEWING MACHINES, the very LATEST and the BEST IMPROVED, now landing, in all sizes, direct from the manufacturers. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 197, York-street.

COUNTRY BUYERS and PARTIES FURNISHING are respectfully invited by HARDY, BROTHERS, to call and inspect their large and varied stock of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising
New and second-hand PIANOS
Drawing-room SUITES, in every style
Dining-room SUITES in hair cloth, morocco, &c.
Bedroom SUITES in new and elegant designs
Hall and library furniture
Magnificent gilt pier glasses
Handsome drawing-room ornaments
Best Brussels and tapestry carpets
Large stock of cheap carpets, 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per yard
OILCLOTH, for rooms or passages
Druggetting, China matting
Large assortment of toilet-glasses, marble slab, &c.
Handsome marble-slab washstands
Dressing-tables to match
Large stock of brass and iron bedsteads
Ditto children's cots
Hair and pulu mattresses
Blankets, quilts, and bedding of every description
Electroplated-ware and table cutlery
Choice engravings and oil paintings
Very handsome dinner and dessert services
Ditto tea and breakfast services
Cut glassware (a large stock)
Complete kitchen requisites.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
25 per cent. cheaper than any other house.
HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show Rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete house-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the address—
HYDE PARK FURNITURE BAZAAR, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WHY NOT.
SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—ORDER AT ONCE THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s COMPLETE.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Any person caught SELLING a counterfeit Machine, EITHER with or without THE Singer Trade-Mark PLATE, or using the word "SINGER" in connection with any OTHER name, or in any way whatsoever conveying the IMPRESSION that the COUNTERFEIT is a SINGER, will be PROSECUTED without further notice by
G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.), No. 1, Hunter-street, Sydney.

SINGLE and Double IRON BEDSTEADS for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, 517, George-st., Brickfield-hill

SUPERIOR Horsehair MATTRESSES for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

PULU, Flock, Fibre, and Flax MATTRESSES.—Best stock in the town to select from at LAWLER'S.

MATTRESSES carefully cleansed and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

FOR SALE, a MANGLE, cheap. No. 20, Lower Campbell-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR.—Magarey and Co.'s celebrated Adelaide Flour on SALE.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey and Co.'s first-class, on SALE by BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

MAGAREY'S and CO.'S splendid Adelaide FLOUR, on SALE by BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

HENRY AND YEO, MILLERS and FLOUR MERCHANTS, City Mills, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street West.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, Bran, Pollard, &c. The best qualities at the lowest prices.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. D. J. MONK, Australian Vinegar Works, Sussex-st. and Barker's-lane.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED PICKLES, SAUCES.
MALT VINEGAR, in Quart and Pint Bottles.
SALAD OIL, POTTED MEATS.
CALVES' FEET JELLY and other TABLE DELICACIES.
May be obtained of Storekeepers in Australia and New Zealand. Every genuine article is labelled.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.
*** Special Agents for LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—On SALE, Hart's, Fergusson's, Freeman's, Smith's, Trilling's, and Clement's superfine.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

BREADSTUFFS, &c.
For SALE by the undersigned, in stock and to arrive—
HART'S Superfine Flour
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour
MAGAREY'S Superfine Flour
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine Flour
And various COUNTRY BRANDS of first-class quality.
WILLIAM DRUITT, Agent, 123, Pitt-street.

SILK-DRESSED Superfine FLOUR, Seconds, Bran, Pollard, and Maize Meal, best qualities, at the lowest market rates. Sole manufacturers of Redgate's Patent Meal. J. Redgate and Son, Sussex-street and Yurong-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on SALE, by GEORGE A. LLOYD, 362, George-street.

SMOKED Guard Fish, the greatest luxury of the season. KOHLER Fishmonger, 22, Hunter-street.

POTATOES.—Prime samples, now landing, from Circular Head. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wf.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, a good RETAIL BUSINESS, situated in George-street, doing a fair retail trade. For further particulars apply to
EDWARD ROW and CO., Pitt-street.

A RARE CHANCE. — FOR SALE, a flourishing BUSINESS, in the rising town of Brewarrina, together with commodious premises and private residence.
Family affairs making it desirable for the proprietor to remove to another district, he is willing to dispose of his WHOLESALE and RETAIL GENERAL STORE, now doing a very extensive and profitable trade.
Brewarrina, being situated on the Darling, has the advantage of water communication with Adelaide and Melbourne, and goods can be brought up at very reasonable rates; on the other hand, its position in the centre of splendid pastoral country will ensure an almost unlimited sale of supplies.
A chance like this rarely offers, and an enterprising man cannot fail to realize a fortune.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the stock-in-trade and premises.
If preferred, the premises may be leased.
TERMS, LIBERAL.
For further particulars apply to H. COHEN and CO., Brewarrina; or NELSON, BROTHERS, Orange.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a small general store in a rising town in the Southern district; the railway is now in course of construction through the town; good premises, at a low rent; stock reduced to about £400; book debts optional. Open only till 14th July instant. This is an opportunity for an energetic man, with small capital, which seldom offers. Particulars, J. H. Butchart, Mort's Rooms, Pitt-st.

HOTELS for SALE, city and suburbs, from £100 to £1000. JOSEPH and CO., 145, King-street.

HOTELS for disposal, all prices—City and suburbs. C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

HOTEL for SALE, central, bar trade £60 weekly; long lease, low rent; £550. Several Hotels, from £150 to £1200, in city and suburbs. SPEERIN and KERRY, 84, King-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGE HORSE for SALE, the owner having no further use for him. Apply to J. R. FAIRFAX, Herald Office.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS! &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at ROBERTSON'S STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 282, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

PAIR very small imported Shetland PONIES, Buggy, and Harness, £60 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

COLONIAL-MADE Stock SADDLES, very best, 50s; Buggy Harness, double and single. GIBSON'S.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, 4 years old, nearly 16 hands, grandsire Sir Hercules. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

PAIR first-class Buggy HORSES, £25; Tray Buggy, £33. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT Hooded Mail PHAETON, London-made, for one or two horses, equal to new; price, 40 guineas. Handsome town Cob, with Saddle and Bridle, £10 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

NEWPORT Pagnell SPRING-CART, quiet staunch Horse, and Harness, £25 the lot. GIBSON, Pitt-st.

HAWKES and CO. (successors to Buchan Thomson), Horse Bazaar. Every description of carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, a cheap small VAN, horse, and harness. East Cottage, Derwent-street, Glebe.

THOROUGHBRED Stallion Handsome BAY, 3 years old, stands 16 hands; £150. Knight, 257, Castl.-st.

GREY stylish buggy and saddle HORSE, £18; brown quiet buggy Horse, £12; Cob, £7. KNIGHT.

HOODED Buggy Sociable, Brake, Lamps, &c., £55; Hooded Buggy, £40; double-seat Buggy, £26. Knight.

NEW Express Waggonet, £35; Dogcart, £12; Spring-cart, £6; Buggy Harness, £3; Saddles, £2. Knight.

NEW WAGGON, £28, built to order; pole or shafts. 11, Parramatta-street. Coachpainter.

WANTED, a quiet HORSE, with Harness, for a spring-cart. 121, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a young HORSE, quiet in saddle or harness; any trial given. 583, George-street.

FOR SALE, SOCIABLES and BUGGIES. HAINING and SCHIMEL, Coachbuilders, 568½, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, second-hand BAKER'S CART, £13, bargain; Grocer's Cart, £14; Sociable Pagnel Cart, £18; new double-seated Buggy, lamps, &c., £48. WAINMAN, and STEPHENSON'S Coach Factory, Paddington.

SIR HARRY, first-class hack, winner of several races, £30; Grey first-class Saddle and Buggy Horse, £20; handsome Bay Saddle and Buggy Horse, £18; Boy's Pony, £10; quiet Cob, £8. E. M'Carty & Co., 237, Castlereagh-st.

NEW DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGIES, any style, warranted, £42; new Tray Buggy, £30; second-hand Double-seated Cut-under Buggy, with lamps and brake, £30; Gig, £10; Dogcart, £18; Pagnel Cart, £14; new Spring-cart, £18; double Buggy Harness, £8; single ditto, £4. E. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-street; 237, Castlereagh-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

HOTEL, and vacant ALLOTMENT, for SALE. Terms liberal. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-st.

SPLENDID FARM for SALE, well watered, never flooded. Terms. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-st.

COTTAGES, Terraces of Houses, and ALLOTMENTS for SALE, on terms. W. Douglass, 434, George-st.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—An investment returning 13 per cent.—Six COTTAGES, situate in Marshall-street, Surry Hills, bringing in a rental of £132 per annum; price, £1000; one-third cash, and balance 6, 9, and 12 months with interest added at 7 per cent.
L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

LONGUEVILLE. LONGUEVILLE. LONGUEVILLE. LAND FOR SALE.
Advantages: The most salubrious air, purest water, delightful scenery, lovely walks and drives, rapid steam communication.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE, near Rope Works, Surry Hills, 4 rooms, cheap. E. Ramsay, agent, George-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—To close partnership accounts, the well-known STATIONS of Gejeserick and Rocky Plain, Monaro District, with 20,000 sheep, 500 cattle, 11,470 acres purchased and selected land, &c., &c.
For full particulars apply to BROOKS, BROTHERS, Gejeserick, Cooma.

PURE ANGORA MALE AND FEMALE GOATS.
G. M. PITT and SON have for private SALE, 29 female Angora Goats, 3 male ditto ditto.
The above goats are descended without stain from the Victoria Acclimatization Society's pure flock, and for symmetry, quantity, and quality of lustrous hair cannot be excelled.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—The Sydney Mail each week contains the latest Intercolonial and District Aggregate Sales, Prices and Quotations received by telegraph on Thursdays from "own" correspondents, with the reports which are prepared specially for that journal.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have for SALE, by private contract, Sheep and Cattle Stations in the Salt Bush Districts. Full particulars at the Office, opposite the old Telegraph Office, George-street.

STATIONS. STATIONS. For Private SALE.
G. M. PITT and SON have 4 magnificent STATIONS in their hands, with both Sheep and Cattle.
They can be recommended as sterling properties, and well worth the attention of large capitalists.

STORE SHEEP. STORE SHEEP. For Private SALE,
16,000 magnificent Store WETHERS, from Darling Downs. They are nearly full-fleeced, large-framed, and one-fourth prime fat.
Apply G. M. PITT and SON.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
First-class Fattening Property on Queensland Border, with 30,000 sheep, 3500 cattle
A first-class Sugar Plantation, near Port Mackay
Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa, 10,000 sheep
Pike's Creek Station, Darling Downs, 16,400 sheep
Estate, near Braidwood, 6000 acres, highly improved
Numerous other Properties, both in New South Wales and Queensland.
Also, the following Stock:—
900 Rams, Lue Station, Mudgee
2 splendid thoroughbred Stallions
400 Bullocks, Richmond River
1000 splendid Heifers } Maryborough, Queensland
1200 splendid Bullocks }
Store Sheep and Cattle, in Queensland, various lots
First-class Bulls, in various localities.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Melbourne Hay.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. R. Harvey to sell by auction, at the Melbourne Wharf, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp,
21 tons 11 cwt. hay, in bales
15 tons of straw, ditto
11½ tons hay chaff, in bags.

GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar, opposite School of Arts. Sales daily at 10, horses, buggies, &c.
20 Horses and 3 Mules, from the Southern District.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. George Hawkins to sell by auction, at Camperdown, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 heavy draught colts, by imported Champion.
3 mules—two broken to lead, and one broken to pack and saddle.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from the Hon. James White to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, direct from his celebrated Martindale Estate, and superior in quality to those sold on Thursday last.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by M. H. Seale, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime and weighty fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. E. Johnstone, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
50 prime and weighty fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Thomas Neilly, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
50 prime and weighty fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. P. Egan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
210 prime and weighty fat cattle.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. G. W. and J. Dight to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1800 prime fat ewes, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Samuel Ferguson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from R. Ashe, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
211 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

60-lb. WETHERS.
G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from their agents to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, in lots, per steamer and fully 60 lbs.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. D. Single, Esq., to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime cattle.
Terms, cash.

AUCTION SALES.

Cattle Sale at Camperdown, near Brownlow Hill.

MR. T. BURRETT will sell by auction, at the residence of Robert Martin, Esq., near Brownlow Hill, on TUESDAY, July 13, 100 head of choice well-bred cattle, comprising milch cows, springers, fat bullocks, heifers and steers, 12 head horses, among which is a heavy draught mare with heavy foal at foot, 1 well-bred mare (stinted to Stockwell), 1 yearling filly (by Thompson's Champion) 2 heavy foals, &c. Also, gig and harness, plough, iron barrows, and sundries.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
One week allowed for removal.

WEDNESDAY, 14th July.

THE GLADSTONE HOTEL, MILLER'S POINT.

Preliminary Notice.

THE LEASE, LICENSE, GOODWILL, Bar Utensils, Beer Engines, Household Furniture and Effects.

Full particulars in next issue.

ALFRED CHANDLER AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, The Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point Road, Argyle-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock, The whole of the household furniture, lease, license, goodwill, utensils, &c.
Without reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 12th July,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Baker, Oxford-street, as follows:—
Clothing, &c., at 11 o'clock
Sundries and jewellery, at 2 o'clock.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 13th July, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. H. Joseph, 298, George-street.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS of 30 HOUSES. THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the buildings, Lombard-place (formerly Linden-place), off Parramatta-street,
Old building materials of 30 houses—bricks, timber, doors, sashes, joists, flooring, scantling, roofing, &c.
Without reserve.

UNRESERVED SALE OF FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF MRS. HUMPHRIES, THIS DAY.

Large Bagatelle Table, Lead Bath, 10 Large Boilers, Dining Table 10 feet long, Horsehair Mattresses, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, Dressing and Pier Glasses, Cedar and Iron Bedsteads, Blankets.

MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,
The above.
Also, a large lot of chairs, tables, couches, knives and forks, crockery, and other goods.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, viz., Pianofortes, D. R. Suite, H. H. Chairs and Couches; Loo, Telescope, and other Tables; Chiffonieres, Carpets, Engravings, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Wood and Cane Chairs, Counters, Sewing-Machines, Safes, Office Fittings, Stoves, Glass Cases, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

THE BARQUE ALEXANDRA, now lying in the Port of NEWCASTLE.
For Sale by Auction, under a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON have been instructed by the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of July instant, at the hour of noon, prompt,
The fine barque ALEXANDRA, as she now lies in the port of Newcastle, built of English oak at the Isle of Jersey, 31st January, 1865,
Is coppered and copper-fastened.
Registered tonnage, 306 tons.
Has on board 468 tons of coal, by bills of lading, will carry 700 tons weight and measurement, drawing 15 feet, with 500 tons. Sails 12 knots, a fine sea boat, and good weatherly vessel. Was classed at Lloyd's A1 for 10 years, and is now in excellent order with new gear, well found in sails, anchors, chains, long boat, gig, jolly-boat; and a good inventory, copies of which will be supplied on application to the auctioneers.
☞ Length of vessel .. .. 125 feet 8-10ths
Breadth of beam .. 24 feet 9-10ths
Depth of hold .. .. 15 feet 1-10th.
☞ The vessel has a charter to Yokohama, in Japan, and will be sold to the charter.

JACKSON and PEEK are directed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 19th July, at 11 o'clock, on the Ground, Native Dog Creek, near Rockley,
All the plant, stores, &c., of THE ESSINGTON COPPER MINE AND SMELTING WORKS, comprising
40 tons copper ore, more or less; 2 large smithies
Galvanized iron, bar iron
Steel mining and smelting tools
Horses, carts, and harness
Fire and common bricks, furnaces, &c., &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 12th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New Goods, just landed ex Ethiopian, of the following celebrated Makers—
Snow and Bennett
Walker, Kempson, and Brown.
Ladies, Girls, and Children's Levant Boots
Ditto, ditto, ditto Kid ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto Lasting ditto.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importer to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 12th instant.
BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES!

New and seasonable goods now landing, ex late arrival, of the celebrated make of Nathan Joseph, comprising—
Ladies' Kid M. H. Peeress, machine and hand sewn
Ditto ditto ditto, Garibaldi, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, Polish, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, Louis XV, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, Mock Bals., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, Alexandra, ditto ditto
&c., &c.
Ladies' Lasting M. H., Toes, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, Polish
Ditto all ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto
&c., &c.
Children's Patent Seal Garibaldi, 4 to 6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 7 to 9
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Girls' Kid M. H. Toe Caps, sewn, &c., &c.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Dealers, and Others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured by the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., with instructions to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Term, liberal, at sale.

CURRANTS
CHOLLET'S COMPRESSED VEGETABLES
ROSIN, Boiled Oil
FUSE, HAIR OIL, &c.
Ex Argonaut.

On TUESDAY next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
44 barrels currants, slightly damaged
46 ditto ditto, sound
Chollet's compressed vegetables, in 16-lb. tins
Rosin, finest pale amber
Casks of fuse
Boiled oil, in casks
Delcuse's hair oil, oval half-pints, ruby and gold, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Auction Sale of WOOLLENS, LINENS, CLOTHING, DRAPERY, now landing ex Abergeldie and Ethiopian.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 15th and 16th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
Invoices of salable goods, now being opened.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

45 Packages of CLOTHING, &c., from the celebrated manufacturers H. E. and M. Moses.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next,
Just landed, ex Abergeldie, from London,
WGD over S in diamond.
45 packages of clothing, crimean shirts, &c.
Terms at Sale.
Catalogues will be ready TO-MORROW.

Important and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, &c.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 13th and 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next,
23 packages of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND IMPERATIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

MONDAY, 12th July.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS IN AN INSOLVENT ESTATE.

TINPLATES
FENCING WIRE
TINSMITHS' WIRE
HOOP IRON.

To Ironmongers, Tinworkers, Country Buyers, Coopers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,

FENCING WIRE.
3½ tons No. 6
4½ ditto ditto 7
2½ ditto ditto 8.

TINPLATES.
150 boxes IC charcoal, 14 x 10
27 ditto IC coke, 14 x 20
54 ditto IX charcoal, 14 x 20
50 ditto IC ditto, 14 x 20
12 ditto IXX ditto, 14 x 20.

TINSMITHS' WIRE.
20 bundles No. 2
20 ditto ditto 4
20 ditto ditto 8.

HOOP IRON.
3 tons 1½
5 ditto 1
4 ditto ¾
2 ditto ⅝.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the goods at the stores of the auctioneers prior to sale.
TERMS: Under £50, net cash; over £50, and under £100, 2 months; over £100 and under £200, 3 months; over £200, 3 and 4 months' approved bills, dated from day of sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

WIRE NAILS
HOLLOWARE.
All more or less damaged.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 12th July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 12th Jul at 11 o'clock,
All more or less damaged,
229 cases ROSE HEAD WIRE NAILS, assorted
11 casks HOLLOWARE, each containing—
Tinned-covered saucepans:
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
8 5 8 5 5 4 2
Oval pots:
2½ 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 1
Kettles:
4 5 6 7 8 10
1 3 4 1 1 1.
May be inspected prior to sale at the Stores of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

ORE BAGS.
To Mining Managers, Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales, each 2 trusses, each 750 ore bags.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

5 BALES WOOLBAGGING, 27 and 29 inch.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Daphne,
on account of whom it may concern,
5 bales woolbagging, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY next, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

At the MANSE, NORTH SHORE, next PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLUE'S POINT ROAD.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE of ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising

CHOICE Cut Glass
SUPERB China
DIXON'S BEST PLATE
HANDSOME Dining-room Suite, covered in maroon leather
MAGNIFICENT SIDEBOARD, beautifully carved
HANDSOME Brussels Carpet and Rugs
ELEGANT Drawing-room Suite, covered in satin tabaret
Set Sateen Cloth Covers
FIRST-CLASS WALNUT TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with all the latest improvements
Gilt-frame Pier Glasses
FINE OIL PAINTINGS and CHOICE WATER-COLOURS
HANDSOME Bedroom Furniture
Laundry and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and Commission Agents.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Manse, Blue's Point Road, North Shore (inconsequence of the owner's intended departure for Europe), on TUESDAY next, 13th July, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
*** The furniture is nearly new, only being IN USE ABOUT TWO MONTHS. On view from 9 a.m. till Monday.

DAMAGED TOBACCO.

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Signal, Whitney, master, from New York.

12 half-tierces 3 quarter-tierces and 4 cases AMERICAN TOBACCO, damaged by sea water.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE BY AUCTION, AT ALGER'S BOND, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM MESSRS. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

*** The especial attention of Tobacconists, Island Buyers, and Shippers to the Northern ports, is directed to this sale, as affording a most favorable opportunity of purchasing, every lot being for BONA-FIDE SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, on WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 3 o'clock.
Ex Signal, damaged by sea water,
S. E. M. (Q 196) 9 half-tierces tobacco, "WOOLLY KING," slightly damaged.
3 ditto ditto much damaged.
(R 196) 1 quarter-tierce tobacco, much damaged.
2 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
A. (S 196) 4 cases tobacco, "ZEBRA TWIST" slightly damaged.
Terms, net cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock, at BROMLEY COTTAGE, PETERSHAM, a few minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of

THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, CHINA
SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE
MASSIVE TUBULAR BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING
MARBLE SLAB WASHSTANDS AND TOILET TABLES, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor (who is leaving Sydney) to sell by auction, at Bromley Cottage, Petersham, on WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

On THURSDAY, 15th July, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of

AN INVOICE OF VERY FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AND STRIKING AND LEVER CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
Just arrived by the Mail, comprising,
Very Superior Silver Hunting Horizontal Watches
Ditto ditto Lever ditto
Ditto ditto Crystal Glass Lever ditto
Ditto Gold Horizontal ditto
Ditto ditto Hunter ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, Gold Domes and Dials
Ditto ditto Quickets, Gilt Domes, Keyless
Ditto ditto Cut Hunters, Enamelled
Ditto ditto ditto, Plain
Striking, Lever, and Horizontal Carriage Clocks.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex mail steamer,
An invoice of first-class gold and silver watches and carriage clocks.
Terms at sale.

☞ The above may be seen prior to sale.

On THURSDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of (ex Daphne)

A SHIPMENT OF VERY CHOICE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, plated on German silver, from the CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, WILKINSON and CO., consisting of

VERY ELEGANT Breakfast Cruets, NOVEL DESIGNS
HANDSOME Cake Baskets
Biscuit Boxes, Salt Cellars
MAGNIFICENT 4, 5, and 6 hole Cruet Stands, cut crystal bottles
Egg Frames, Pickle and Sauce Frames,
SUPERB Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of teapot, coffee pot, milk ewer, and sugar basin, embossed and chased
HANDSOMELY CHASED Salvers, 8, 10, and 12 inch
Butters, Toast Racks, Celery Stands
ELEGANT Spirit Stands, 3 cut-glass bottles
Claret Jugs, taper beakers
Oval Jelly Dishes, and Fruit Stands
VERY HANDSOME sets entree dishes with warmers, prize cups, pint tankards, toddy kettles, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Silversmiths, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
ex Daphne,
an invoice of very first-class electroplated ware.
Terms at sale.

☞ For the convenience of intending purchasers, the above recherché and elegant plated ware will be ON VIEW on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, and morning of sale.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important unreserved Sale of EARTHENWARE GLASS AND CHINA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, in consequence of their early removal to their new Stores, in Spring-street.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
320 packages earthenware, glass, and china.
Particulars in future issue.

22 bundles of Damaged FENCING WIRE, No. 8, ALL FAULTS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
TERMS, NET CASH.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11.
About 130 Kegs Pigou, Wilks, and Lawrence's BLASTING POWDER,
More or less damaged by sea water, ex ABERGELDIE, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the agents, Messrs. William Wolfen and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
About 130 kegs blasting powder, as above.
Terms, net cash.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

DAMAGED MATTING, ex ALVA.
On account of whom it may concern.

MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

QCL—1—16 Rolls 4-4 Check Matting
2—18 Rolls 4-4 White ditto
3— 2 Rolls 4-4 Check ditto
4—23 Rolls 4-4 White ditto
5— 2 Rolls 5-4 Check ditto
6— 2 Rolls 5-4 White ditto
7— 2 Rolls 6-4 Check ditto
8— 5 Rolls 6-4 White ditto
TK in diamond—1—13 Rolls 4-4 Check ditto
4—11 Rolls 4-4 White ditto
2— 9 Rolls 5-4 Check ditto
5— 9 Rolls 5-4 White ditto
3—15 Bundles 6-4 Check ditto
6—15 Bundles 6-4 White ditto.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the Importers, Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at the BANK ROOMS, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
141 rolls China matting, as above.
TERMS, NET CASH.

WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock.

To GASFITTERS and the TRADE.
Ex HUNTLEY CASTLE.
25 PACKAGES CHANDELIERS, HALL LAMPS, BRASS and IRON FITTINGS, GAS STOVES, GALVANIZED and BLACK IRON TUBE, and GASFITTERS' TOOLS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the importer to sell by auction, at the BANK AUCTION ROOMS, 336, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The following choice SELECTION OF GOODS:—
Black iron tubes, ⅜ and 1 inch
Galvanized ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Brass pendant bodies
Ditto tees, ⅜ to ½ inch
Ditto main cocks, ½, ¾, and 1 inch
Ditto caps and linings
Ditto brackets, backs
Ditto cocks, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 inch
Ditto sockets
Hall lamps
Harp lights
SUPERIOR BRONZE CHANDELIERS
Ditto brackets
Gas stands, pedestals
TOOLS FOR ENGINEERS and GASFITTERS
Stocks and dies, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch
Tube cutters, ⅜ to 1 inch
Main cutters, 3 to 8 inch
Gas tongs
Socket tongs
Gas plyers, burner plyers, 2-hole plyers
Sorted black iron fittings, ⅜ to 3 inch
GAS COOKING STOVES
ILLUMINATION DEVICES
Brass tubing, and a general assortment of brass and iron fittings.

THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will submit for public competition, at the BANK ROOMS, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several consignments of OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, DRIED FRUITS, PRESERVED FISH, &c.
Also,
SUGARS, TEAS, &c.
Particulars in a future issue.

RICHMOND RIVER PINE.

The entire Cargo of the NEPTUNE, just arrived with a well-selected shipment of COLONIAL DRESSED and UNDRESSED PINE.

NOW LANDING ON THE MARKET WHARF, FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

On MONDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, COUNTRY BUYERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions from Messrs. E. Carter and Co. to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, above the Bridge, THIS DAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Neptune, comprising—

3041 pieces T. and G.	6 x 1,	23,833 feet
881 ditto	6 x 1,	6,019
55 ditto	16 x 1,	943
11 ditto	15 x 1,	213
56 ditto	14 x 1,	737
387 ditto	12 x 1,	4,490
253 ditto	10 x 1,	2,396
278 ditto	8 x 1,	2,011
551 battens	2½ x 1,	2,601
692 ditto	4 x 1,	3,363
65 pieces scantling	4 x 3,	973
215 ditto ditto	4 x 2,	2,008
98 ditto ditto	3 x 3,	1,124
66 ditto ditto	3 x 2,	555

In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

TEAS Ex S. S. AMOY.

A few remaining balances of these really choice CONGOUS, to close the cargo.

By order of Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, to follow the sale of the "Janet" Teas,
368, packages of "Amoy" cargo of teas, being the balances of several of the choicest and most appreciated lines.
Terms liberal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
From the Best English Houses.
GREAT OPENING SALE, AT THE CITY MART, WITHOUT RESERVE.

SHIPMENTS OF THE BEST ENGLISH GOODS, comprising 235 Packages.
Ex ANN DUTHIE
ALEXANDROVNA
DARTMOUTH.
WOMEN'S CASHMERE and LASTING
Ditto KID BALMORALS
Ditto RUSSIA and CORDOVAN
CHILDREN'S LEATHER and CLOTH BOOTS
YOUTHS' SHOES and E. S. CALF
MEN'S ditto ditto.

TUESDAY, July 20, at the City Mart.

Under instructions from Messrs. LEWIS COHEN and CO.

*** These goods are so well known and justly appreciated by the Boot and Shoe Trade of Sydney and country, that the FIRST AUCTION SALE of THIS MANUFACTURE need only be announced as WITHOUT RESERVE, to attract the attention of buyers.
The entire shipments are placed in the market for absolute sale, and the SAMPLES WILL BE ON VIEW prior to auction, in order to allow buyers the fullest inspection of their superior quality and MODERN STYLES.

Note Day of Sale—TUESDAY, July 20.

L. E. THRELKELD has received positive instructions from Messrs. Lewis Cohen and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, July 20, at 11 o'clock,
Shipments of their well-known and highly estimated goods, containing 235 packages BOOTS and SHOES, of the best manufacture, in
WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS', AND MEN'S GOODS.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

☞ The trade are invited to inspect the various qualities, and come to the auction prepared for business, as the importers have instructed the Auctioneer to announce this as their FIRST AUCTION SALE, and ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

CHOICE CONGOU TEAS.

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JANET, From Foochow.

*** The only shipment of first-class early season's Teas now in the market, and never yet offered at auction.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, at the City Mart.

Under instructions from Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

☞ As this cargo was selected under the care and judgment of those well-known shippers, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE, of Foochow, it will afford a guarantee to the trade that the excellencies which characterised the shipments of the s.s. AMOY and ACACIA will be found throughout this cargo.
Muster packages now open at the City Mart.
This parcel never having been offered publicly at auction, the Trade generally should make themselves acquainted with the STERLING CHARACTER of many of the chops.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of choice and medium congous, ex Janet, comprising—
225 chests
1340 half-chests
225 boxes.
Terms very liberal.

FURNITURE POLISH, from the well-known makers, Messrs. J. PICKERING and SON, SHEFFIELD.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, George-street, FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, &c.

2 Cases Furniture Polish, Nos. 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, now landing, ex Oberon, in sound condition.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Oberon,
An invoice of PICKERING and SON'S FURNITURE POLISH, now landing, in fine condition.
Terms at sale.

MIDDLE HARBOUR, on the NORTH SHORE SIDE. 9 ACRES.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land of 9 acres, situate on the North Shore side of Middle Harbour, having large frontages to Sugarloaf Bay and the Mowbray Road, and about four miles from the Lavender Bay Ferry.
Title, grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

BUILDING PLOT.
Riley-street, Surry Hills.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable building allotment, having 32 feet frontage to Riley-street, by a depth of 90 feet, more or less.
☞ This allotment is in the best position in Riley-street, being opposite Collins-street, and adjoining Mr. Withers property.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

ASHFIELD.

BUILDING PLOT, CHARLOTTE-STREET. within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 15th, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable building plot, being Lot 9 of Bland's subdivision, having a frontage of 99 feet to Charlotte-street, by a noble depth of 297 feet to Bland-street.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

At the Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock.

SURRY HILLS, John-street, off Riley-street.	Allotment, 29 feet frontage, by depth 90 feet (more or less).
RILEY-STREET.	Allotment, 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 90 feet (more or less), opposite Collins-street.
KING AND ELIZABETH STREETS.	Block of Land, at corner of King and Elizabeth streets, having a frontage to King-street of 61 feet.
ASHFIELD.	Allotment, having a frontage to Charlotte-street of 99 feet, by a depth of 297 feet to Bland-street.
MIDDLE HARBOUR.	9 Acres on the North Shore side, with large frontages to Sugar Loaf Bay and the Mowbray Road.
HASTING RIVER, Greenbank Estate.	Greenbank Estate of 2560 acres, on the Hasting River, 7 miles from Port Macquarie, with dwelling-house, out-houses, sugar mill, cane fields, machinery, &c., with deep water frontage.

L. E. THRELKELD.

CITY INVESTMENT.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

That highly valuable block of Freehold Property, desirably situated at the CORNER of KING and ELIZABETH STREETS, so long known as DRIVER'S CORNER, being one of the few remaining CENTRAL BLOCKS of unoccupied Land now in the market, commanding an

UNRIVALLED POSITION FOR A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY OR CLUB HOTEL, or for the erection of LAW OFFICES, its close proximity to the Supreme Court rendering it specially adapted for that purpose.
The contemplated line of railway through the city passes this property, and the CENTRAL CITY STATION will, in all probability, be close to this spot, which must eventually greatly enhance its value.
TO CAPITALISTS OR PARTIES IN SEARCH OF AN UNDOUBTED PROFITABLE INVESTMENT no better opportunity could present itself for safe employment of money.
THIS HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY will be submitted for Sale by Auction,
AT THE CITY MART LAND AND ESTATE SALE ROOMS.
on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
divided into suitable Building Allotments, with sufficient frontage and depth for the erection of a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, now so much required in the city, and detached convenient Offices for THE LEGAL PROFESSION—producing a handsome Rent-roll, with all the advantages of a safe return for the investment of capital. So favourable an opportunity for securing an eligible building site, in the most desirable part of the city, does not often present itself.

The TITLE is now before the Examiners of the Real Property Office for certificate under Torrens' Act, but a file abstract, with all evidences of title, may be inspected at the office of William Barker, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street, where the fullest information will be given.

L. E. THRELKELD has much pleasure in announcing that he has received instructions to submit for public competition, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at the City Mart Land and Estate Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable Block of Land, conveniently situated at the corner of King and Elizabeth streets, so long known as Driver's Hotel, having a frontage to King-street of 61 feet, by a depth along Elizabeth-street of 60 feet 6 inches, more or less.
Terms at sale.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
GREENBANK.

An Estate of 2560 acres, having a large frontage to the Hastings River, seven miles from the town of Port Macquarie, with DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, Buildings complete, SUGAR-MILL and Establishment, CANE FIELDS, productive, and Fattening PADDOCK—in fact, a most complete Property costing some £10,000, and now to be sold.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable estate, on which has been erected large and faithfully built dwelling-house, containing ten spacious and lofty rooms, and all the necessary out-offices, together with large and expensive buildings for carrying on the sugar-works with machinery, &c. The LAND is rich alluvial, a large portion of which is cleared, and subdivided into paddocks, and under cultivation.
Further particulars at Rooms, where plan can be seen.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Surry Hills.

John-street, off Riley-street.

One Allotment.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock,
Allotment of land, having a frontage of 29 feet to John-street, by a depth of 90 feet (more or less).
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

COTTAGE AND LAND, BURWOOD.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

MR. JOHN BRIDGE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sale Room of his Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock,
That BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED PROPERTY, known as Mr. James Brown's Tannery and Residence, and comprising about 1½ ACRE OF LAND, with a frontage of 273 feet to the Parramatta and Cook's River Roads, and within 10 MINUTES' WALK of the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
The IMPROVEMENTS are all nearly new, and are in splendid condition, viz., 6-ROOMED COTTAGE of brick, plastered and ceiled, with verandah, large shed about 20 x 40 feet, 12 tan pits, large water dam, and two wells. The land is all fenced, and about half-an-acre of it is in cultivation, producing VERY FINE CROPS of vegetables in all seasons. Possession could be given about the 1st August, and the title is unquestionable.

Terms, ¼ cash, and the balance to extend over 3 or 4 years at 8 per cent., as may be arranged.
The auctioneer invites attention to this sale, and intending purchasers will do well to inspect the property, which is for UNRESERVED SALE, owing to the proprietor's removal to Illawarra.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

CHOICE VILLA SITES.

STANMORE, MARRICKVILLE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on an early date, and so soon as the survey and subdivision is completed,
The whole of that well known property of E. Pritchard, Esq., Stanmore, consisting of about 8 acres of most choice land, suitable for villa residences, and adjacent to the residences of Josiah and William Perry, Esqrs., and Montague Scott, Esq.
As the auctioneer has sole control of the subdivision of this property, and as it is placed in his hands for unreserved sale, he intends subdividing it in such a manner as will induce purchasers to erect VILLA RESIDENCES of the HIGHEST CLASS, and such as are already erected in this most popular suburb.
Terms liberal.

On WEDNESDAY next, 14th July.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB DEBENTURES.
SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY'S SHARES.
GOLD-MINING SHARES.
AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions, as under, to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 14th July, at half-past 11 o'clock, prompt.

By order of the Executors of the will of the late THOMAS WOOLLEY, Esq.
10 Shares SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Hon. A. PARK.
4 DEBENTURES of AUSTRALIAN CLUB, representing £200; bearing 7½ per cent. interest per annum.
100 shares Krohman's Gold-mining company
100 ditto Beyers and Holterman's ditto
100 ditto Rapp's ditto
Also,
30 ditto AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

THIS DAY, Monday.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES. COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

YORK-STREET.	Five Shops and Dwellings, Nos. 24 to 32, a few feet south of Barrack-street, and adjoining Mr. Rundle's property.
DARLINGHURST.	Large Block of Land, with extensive stabling and coach-houses thereon, Kellett-street, at the rear of Alberto-terrace.
CHISWICK, WOOLLAHRA.	A Villa Residence and Grounds, Ocean and Wellington streets, known as the residence of B. Cocks, Esq.
MEADS, ENFIELD.	A Suburban Residence and Estate of 24 acres, on the Liverpool Road, about one mile from the Burwood Railway Station.
BYWONG, BOTANY BAY.	A Cottage Residence, with 4 acres of ground, Bunnerong Road, adjoining the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.	The established Coal and Wood Business of Messrs. J. Hourigan and Co., Woolloomooloo, with Lease of Yard and the Buildings thereon; also Plant, &c.
MARIA RIVER, County of Macquarie.	1160 Acres, about eight miles from West Kempsey. Unreserved sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

For Peremptory Sale.
THIS DAY, Monday.

CHISWICK, WOOLLAHRA.
A REMARKABLY NEAT WELL-FINISHED VILLA and GROUNDS, at the junction of OCEAN and WELLINGTON STREETS, known as the Residence of
B. COCKS, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 12th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having the following frontages:—
134 FEET TO OCEAN STREET
150 FEET TO WELLINTON STREET
134 FEET TO A LANE at the rear,
on which is that commodious highly-finished COTTAGE FAMILY RESIDENCE, "CHISWICK," built of brick on stone foundations, containing verandah, hall, 6 rooms kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, &c. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, &c.
THE GROUNDS are very tastefully laid out, and are well-known for their horticultural beauties. In them will be found a large green-house, a hot-house, with furnace and pipes, &c., &c.
☞ CHISWICK is a pretty well-finished residence for a small family. The position opposite "Tara," and surrounded by other first-class properties, is the most valuable at Woollahra, and the land has extensive frontages to two of the leading thoroughfares. The Garden is a perfect horticultural gem, and is planted with rare and choice shrubs and plants, which have been collected at considerable expense, selected with great taste, and grouped in an artistic manner.
The sale is peremptory, as the property must be disposed of on the above date. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 1st of August next. Cards to view may be obtained on application.
Title.—Leasehold, about 81 years to run. Ground rent, £20 per annum

For Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, Monday.

MEADS, ENFIELD.
A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and ESTATE,
of 24 ACRES, on the Liverpool Road, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Moriarty and Austin, and about 1 mile from the
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.
TERMS LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JUDGE WILKINSON to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, July 12, at 11 o'clock,
THE MEADS, ENFIELD.

THIS COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE is situated on the Liverpool Road, distant about one mile from the Burwood station. It contains drawing-room, 19 x 14; dining-room, 33 x 16; 9 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and laundry; together with coachhouse, stable, and other out-offices.
THE GROUNDS comprise an area of about 24 ACRES, tastefully laid out into garden, shrubbery, orchard, and a surrounding park. The position is elevated and very beautiful, commanding extensive pretty views, and a charming landscape of the adjacent country. It is close to the village of Enfield, and, in addition to its proximity to the Burwood railway station, omnibuses pass the gate every hour of the day.
☞ MEADS is placed in the market for UNRESERVED SALE,
in consequence of the owner's removal to his residence nearer the city; and the opportunity now afforded for securing a LARGE ESTATE in this POPULAR SUBURB should not be neglected. Land in the locality is daily increasing in value, and a stream of population is gradually planting itself along the Liverpool Road, between Ashfield and Enfield, attracted by the healthfulness of the district, and its convenient and constant access by road or rail to the metropolis.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

REDFERN.
LOT 1.—THE COTTAGE OF CONTENT HOTEL, corner of PITT and RAGLAN STREETS, WATERLOO, now occupied by Mr. HENRY HOOPER.
COTTAGE in PITT-STREET, next to the above.
RENTAL, £1 9s per week; or £75 8s per annum.
LOT 2.—LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, RAGLAN-STREET, west of and near PITT-STREET, WATERLOO, having 130 FEET frontage, with a depth of about 390 feet, upon which are erected SIX BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, containing each 4 rooms with good yards, &c. The land at the rear is let for rope-making purposes.
RENTAL, £2 13s per week; or £137 16s. per annum.
The above Lots are Leasehold, for 99 years, from 1st October, 1855, from SIR DANIEL COOPER, at nominal ground rents.

DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
LOT 3.—The VENDOR'S right, title, and interest in and to a mortgage for £1000, dated 5th March, 1873, for four years, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly secured on the following property.
Nos. 32, 34, and 36, DOWLING-STREET, near COWPER WHARF, built of brick, and containing each 6 apartments, and TWO HOUSES at the rear fronting DUKE-STREET.
The whole realizing a rental of about £150 per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street on
WEDNESDAY, 14th JULY,
at 11 o'clock,
The above described properties and the interest in a mortgage.
Terms at sale.
SOLICITOR.—W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 14th July.

SURRY HILLS, off Dowling-street, Moore Park.	LOT 1.—12 Houses, situate in Surry Hills, overlooking Moore Park. LOT 2.—7 Houses adjoining the above.
CHARLES-STREET, off Parramatta-street.	Two Dwelling-houses, situate in CHARLES-STREET, just off Parramatta-street, being Nos. 18 and 20.
BURROWA.	That fine Freehold Property, situate at BURROWA, comprising FLOUR MILL, HOTEL, STORE, and SEVEN ACRES of LAND, in the heart of the most FLOURISHING AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT on the SOUTHERN ROAD, &c.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

HILL END.
Allotment 6, section 9, containing 35 and a half perches, with frontage to HAVILAH and DENISON STREETS.
TITLE—Lands Titles Act. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 14th JULY,
The above-described block of land, together with the building partly erected thereon, which was intended for a PROTESTANT HALL.

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FUNERALS.

A. O. R. F., Court Woolloomooloo.—The Brethren of the above Court are invited to attend the Funeral of P. C. Brother Hutchinson's late WIFE; to move from her late residence, 173, Oxford-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. By order of C. R. F. GRANT. JOHN CHIPPENDALE, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER; to move from 173, Oxford-street, at a quarter-past 2, on TUESDAY next.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS SANDERS HUTCHINSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, No. 173, Oxford-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, for Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HAMILTON HUTCHINSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late MOTHER, Elizabeth; to move from No. 173, Oxford-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. PATRICK JOHNSON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his Brother's residence, Mr. Philip Johnson, 30, Palmer-lane, off Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH WILES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Alcamia; to move from his residence, Pine Grove, Pine-street, Darlington, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., opp. Christ Church; and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT BECKETT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Jessie; to move from his residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN GARSED are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late SISTER-IN-LAW, Elizabeth Hutchinson; to move from No. 173, Oxford-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, for Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-steet.

NEW BOOKS.

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SCIENTIFIC TREATISES.—Brick and Tile Making, 4s; Building, 2s; Construction of Cranes and Machinery, 1s 6d; Coal Mining, 4s 6d; Carpentry and Joinery, 4s 6d; Chemistry, 1s 6d; Metallurgy of Copper, 2s 6d; Clocks, Watches, and Bells, 6s; Drainage of Towns and Buildings, 2s 6d; Electricity, 2s; Electro-Metallurgy, 2s 6d; Fruit Trees, 4s 6d; Erection of Dwelling-houses, 3s 6d; Galvanism, 2s; Gas Works, 4s 6d; Painting on Glass, 1s 6d; Iron Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., 2s 6d; Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c., 2s; Mathematical Instruments, 2s; Mechanism and Machine Tools, 3s 6d; Mineralogy, 4s; Modern Workshop Practice, 4s; Mollusca, Recent and Fossil Shells, 8s 6d; Mechanics, 2s; Domestic Medicine, 2s 6d; Metallurgy of Silver and Lead, 2s 6d; Natural Philosophy, 1s 6d; Perspective, 2s 6d; Photography, 2s; Pneumatics, 2s; Construction and Repairing Common Roads, 2s; Railway Construction, 4s; Ready Reckoner for Land, 2s; Surveying and Astronomical Instruments, 2s; Sails and Sail-making, 3s 6d; Statics and Dynamics, 2s; Steam Engine, by Lardner, 1s 6d—by Baker, 1s 6d; Forms of Ships and Boats, 2s; Construction of Ships, 1s 6d; Atlas of Plates, 10s; Handbook of the Telegraph, 4s; Telegraph, History and Progress, 4s; Warming and Ventilation, 4s; Weights and Measures, 2s; Power of Water, 2s 6d. Postage in addition, each 6d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

12TH JULY CELEBRATION.
EXHIBITION BUILDING
(Prince Alfred Park).

THIS EVENING, July 12, 1875,
GRAND CONCERT
of
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
in which the following talented Artistes will take part:—
Signor GIORZA (the eminent pianist and conductor)
Mrs. CORDNER MILES
Miss WISEMAN
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX
Mr. HENRY ACKLAND.

PROGRAMME:
Chair to be taken by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, S. S. GOOLD, Esq., M.L.A.
National Anthem .... Grand Organ
Prayer will then be offered in accordance with the Rules of the Institution at the opening of Lodges.
The Grand Master will then deliver an Address.
Address by Rev. W. Bradley.
Address by Rev. George James.
Address by Rev. William Kelynack.
After which the
GRAND PROCESSION
of the Brethren,
IN FULL REGALIA,
PRECEDED by the GERMAN BAND.
During the formation of the Procession,
SELECTIONS ON THE GRAND ORGAN!

GRAND CONCERT.
Selection .... German Band
Organ Solo—"Grand selection"—Les Huguenots—Meyerbeer
SIGNOR GIORZA.
Duet—"Excelsior" .... Balfe
Messrs. ANDREW FAIRFAX and H. ACKLAND.
Solo—"Beautiful Roses" .... M. Watson
Miss WISEMAN.
Song—"Island of the free" ....
Mr. H. ACKLAND.
Ballad—"Please give me a penny" ....
Mrs. MILES.
Piano Solo—"Fantasia" (William Tell) .... Rossini
Signor GIORZA.
Song—"Man-of-war" ....
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Duet—"Se o Cara Sorridi" .... Gubuzzi
Mrs. CORDNER MILES and Miss WISEMAN.
Selection .... German Band
Organ Solo—"Selections" .... Robert le Diable
Signor GIORZA.
Trio—"The Daisy" .... Carschmann
Mrs. MILES, Miss WISEMAN, and Mr. H. ACKLAND.
Song—"The wave that is bearing us home" ....
Mr. H. ACKLAND.
Aria—"Non so Piu" .... Mozart
Mrs. CORDNER MILES.
Song—"The Flying Dutchman" ....
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Cavatina—"Il Bacio" .... L'Arditi
Miss WISEMAN.
Piano Solo—"Fantasia on La Fille de Madame Angot" .. Giorza
Signor GIORZA.
Duet—"Of Fairy Wand" .... Wallace
Miss WISEMAN and Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Trio—"The Labourer's evening song" .... Weis
Mrs. MILES, Miss WISEMAN, and Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Song—"England, England, glorious name"
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Finale—"God Save the Queen."
Mrs. C. MILES, Miss WISEMAN, Messrs. ANDREW FAIRFAX, H. ACKLAND.
Chorus by the audience, accompanied by Signor GIORZA on Imperial Grand Piano.

Organist and Conductor.... SIGNOR GIORZA.

The doors will be opened at 6.30. Programme to commence at 7.30 precisely.
To prevent delay and inconvenience, patrons are kindly requested to bring the proper amount of change or tickets.
TICKETS .... 1s 6d EACH.
Children under 12 .... 1s.
Tickets to be had at the STANDARD Office; Mr. W. H. DAVIES, Grand Secretary, G. L. Carter, 403, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, or any member of the Committee.
N. J. MACKENZIE, Hon. Treasurer.
W. H. DAVIES, JAMES PARTRIDGE, Jun., } Hon. Secretaries.

NO. 7 L. O. L.—Members may obtain SCARFS from the Tyler, at the entrance of the Exhibition. ALF. PERRY, Secretary.

NO. 1, L. O. L.—Members can obtain SASHES from the Tyler, at the Exhibition Building, TO-NIGHT. G. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

10 LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—12TH JULY CELEBRATION.—Brethren can procure REGALIA at the Exhibition Building THIS EVENING. N. J. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

33, L. O. L.—REGALIA obtainable from the Secretary, at the Exhibition Building, TO-NIGHT.

57 MARINERS' L. O. L.—Brethren can obtain Regalia at Exhibition Building, This Evening, 12th.

NO. 16 L. O. L.—The Tyler of the above will be in attendance with COLLARS, &c., at the Exhibition Building THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 12, at 7. By order of the W. M.

76 L. O. L.—The Brethren of this Lodge are informed that the Tyler will be in attendance at the Exhibition Building, THIS EVENING, to serve out regalia. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CHALLENGE.—I, the undersigned, am open to ROW Henry Day, in watermen's skiffs. R. WALKER.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee........ Mr. JOHN BENNETT.
LYSTER'S ROYAL OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

LAST TWO WEEKS
LAST TWO WEEKS
LAST TWO WEEKS
OF THE SEASON.

FULL ORCHESTRA and CHORUS
Under the Direction of Alberto Zelman.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
By Alexander Habbe.
Stage Manager .... Mr. Henry Bracy
Leader .... Mr. Zeplin
Chorus Master .... Mr. Harcourt Lee
Ballet Master .... Mr. Henry Leopold
Splendid Costumes, by .... Mr. Ford and Assistants
Properties by .... Mr. Ward and Assistants.

GRAND PRODUCTION THIS EVENING
of Offenbach's
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Prince Cassimer .... Mr. A. H. Bell
Prince Raphael .... Miss Jeanie Winston
Tremolini .... Mr. H. Bracy
Dr. Sparadrap .... Mr. Harry Daniels
Cabriolo (his first appearance) .... Mr. George Leopold
Lottery Keeper .... Mr. G. A. Johnson
Zanetta (her first appearance) .... Miss Alice Wooldridge
Manola .... Mrs. J. H. Fox
Regina .... Miss Clara Thompson.
PAGES.
Riccardi .... Miss Laura Cassidy
Brocoli .... Mrs. Morrison
Boisjoli .... Miss Annie Halford
Belcour .... Miss Nellie Colson
Philobert .... Miss Blanche Leopold
Robert .... Miss Nelly Colson
Dujour .... Miss Maggie M'Ewan
Lambert .... Miss Emily Angus
La Franc .... Miss Jane Brodie
Le Moir .... Miss Adelaide May
Gustave .... Miss Dolly Haviland
Copean .... Miss Myra Lloyd
Flamingo .... Miss Sara Ford
Francisco .... Miss Dolly Ford
Finnochini .... Miss Cissy Lloyd
Chouffeur .... Miss Blanche Murray
Huntsmen—Messrs. Leslie, Kelly, G. Carey, Johnson, J. Gordon, A. Farley, Richardson, W. Johnson, J. Forde, and Darbyshire.
The Public, Peasants, Mountebanks, &c.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit and gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30. Overture at 8 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 11 o'clock.
Box office, for sale of seats, at Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-street.
Tickets for stalls, upper circle, and pit can be had at Menser's, Pitt-street, next door to the Theatre.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ALLEZ HOUP LA. ALLEZ HOUP LA.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
THERE IS NO DECEPTION.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
KEEP YOUR EYE ON YOUR FATHER.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
OH, DON'T TEMPT ONE SO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—KEEP YOUR EYE ON YOUR FATHER; HE'LL PULL YOU THRO'.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

NINETEENTH
and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
of
MISS MAGGIE MOORE
and
MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
which, owing to their early departure from Australia, must terminate after
TWELVE MORE PERFORMANCES
TWELVE MORE PERFORMANCES
TWELVE MORE PERFORMANCES
TWELVE MORE PERFORMANCES.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the
PRESENT BILL,
OUR GERMAN COUSINS
OUR GERMAN COUSINS
OUR GERMAN COUSINS
OUR GERMAN COUSINS
and
THE CHINESE QUESTION
THE CHINESE QUESTION
THE CHINESE QUESTION
which has been received nightly with
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
and
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

Box Office at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, No. 317, George-street, where seats may be secured one week in advance, and tickets purchased.
'Buses plying to the various suburbs will be in attendance at the conclusion of the performance.
Doors open at half-past 7. Overture at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Manager.

BARLOW'S CIRCUS.
HAYMARKET RESERVE.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
Hundreds turned away, unable to gain admission, on Saturday night.
The New Programme will be repeated TO-NIGHT, Monday, July 12.
THE NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
THE NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
Also,
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.
or the
LIFE AND DEATH OF BONNY BLACK BESS.
LIFE AND DEATH OF BONNY BLACK BESS.
Doors open at 7.30; overture at 8.
Pit, 1s; stalls, 2s; circle, 3s.
W. CLARK, Agent.

GLADESVILLE L. O. LODGE, No. 6, will hold a TEA MEETING and SOIREE in the Protestant Hall, on July 12. Tea on the table at a quarter-past 7 p.m.
W. LITTLE, W. M., Chairman; W. COULTER, Secretary.
The committee have provided a free steamer to carry their friends to and from Gladesville; to leave King-street Wharf at 6 p.m., returning at half-past 10 p.m.
W. COULTER, Secretary.

ST. FRANCIS' TEMPERANCE HALL.—THIS (Monday) EVENING,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
in which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part, viz.:—Miss Tilly Andrews, Miss Marian Saunders, and Messrs. Simmons, Blanchard, Leaton, and Dignam.
Admission, Sixpence.
Children, accompanied by their parents, half price.
J. J. GILCHRIST, Secretary.

REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY.—Rehearsal, This Evening; full attendance requested. Hannigan, sec.

ST. BRIDGET'S HALL, Kent-street North. A musical entertainment This Evening, admission, 6d.

MASTER BUTCHERS' PICNIC.—Complimentary BALL and SUPPER to the Committee, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, on the 15th instant.
Tickets—Double .... 25s.
Gentlemen's .... 15s.
Ladies' .... 10s.
For which early application is necessary, as only a certain number will be issued. To be had from Mr. T. Quinlan, William-street; H. Woolfe, Brickfield-hill; T. Playfair, Lower George-street; and from any member of the Committee.
D. M'CAULEY, Secretary.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE of the "School of Industry" beg to acquaint their friends and the public that the ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the funds of that Institution, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.
Tickets may be obtained from the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as stewards on the occasion.

Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B.	F. Griffiths, Esq.
Hon. John Hay, M.L.C., K.C.M.G.	G. F. Want, Esq.
Hon. Sir W. Manning, Q.C. M.L.C.	Jules Joubert, Esq.
Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C.	E. Du Faure, Esq.
Hon. F. M. Darley, M.L.C.	H. C. Bird, Esq.
	Percy G. Moore, Esq.
	George Miller, Esq.

Also from the following:—
Messrs. Elvy and Co., George-street
Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts, George-street
Allerding and Son, Hunter-street
A. Blau, Hunter-street
Parrot, Brothers, Hunter-street.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
SPECIAL CONCERT.
A Complimentary Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given next week, for which the services of Signor GIOVANNI POMPEI, Comic Basso, have been secured.
Several distinguished Artistes and Amateurs have kindly volunteered to perform.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

EXHIBITION
of
MERMAIDS
FOUND IN NEW GUINEA,
the most wonderful animals in the world, and the only specimen ever discovered.
These mermaids were found in an island adjacent to New Guinea and are supposed to be more than 100 years old. The Exhibition, with other wonderful specimens of animal creation, and several curiosities from Savage Island, will be open on MONDAY, 12th July, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, ONE SHILLING.
The whole receipt of the first day's exhibition will be given to the French Consul for the relief of the sufferers from the late inundation in the South of France.
143, Pitt-street,
first floor (private entrance).

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF BENJAMIN COCKS, Bootmaker, of George-street, Sydney.—All persons indebted to this Estate are requested to forward the amounts due by them, under cover, addressed to the Trustees, at No. 10, Barrack-street.
(Signed) JAMES VICKERY, ALFRED SADDINGTON. } Trustees.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that I, the undersigned, have been quite deaf and suffering from fearful pains in the head for the last four months. I thought I would go distracted from the fearful effects of the pains which were almost unbearable. I visited two medical gentlemen, one in Queensland, and one in Sydney, but did not obtain any relief whatever. At last I consulted Dr. George On Lee, and have been under his treatment for the last nine weeks, and I am happy to say that I consider myself now free from all pains, and can hear as well as ever I did in my life.
ANDREW TULLOCH.
New York Boarding House,
Corner King and Sussex streets,
Sydney, July 8th, 1875.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

NO. 3 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Members are requested to leave their PASS-BOOKS at once for auditing.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A RE-SALE of the right to an advance of £300, on MONDAY EVENING, July 12, at 9.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

NOTICE UNDER THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT.—JOHN MURRAY deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26 Victoria, No. 12, section 29, intituled, an "Act to Amend the Law of Property, and further to relieve Trustees:" NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of John Murray, late of No. 7, Tricket-terrace, Lullington Road, Anerly Road, Upper Norwood, in the county of Surrey, in England, Assistant Commissary-General, deceased, who died on or about the 29th day of January, 1874, exemplification of Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales to CHARLES MARK PALMER, of Sydney, in the said colony, Esquire, Assistant Secretary of the Bank of New South Wales, the duly constituted Attorney of MARY MANDEVILLE MURRAY, of No. 7, Tricket-terrace, aforesaid, the Widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the said Charles Mark Palmer, or to us the undersigned, his Proctors, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, at the expiration of which time the said Charles Mark Palmer will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which he shall have had notice. And the said Charles Mark Palmer will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1875.
M'CARTHY and ROBERTSON, Proctors for the said Charles Mark Palmer, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

TIN ORE.—JOHN BRIDGE receives TIN ORE for SALE or shipment on the most favourable terms. Liberal advances made when required.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, No. 2.
The MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due THIS DAY, 12th July, between the hours of 10 and 5, at the Offices, 267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
Shares and all information can be obtained from
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

I WILL not pay Debts contracted in my name without my written order. HENRY PRIESTLY, Sussex-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. HOWES, Tailor, Removed to 428, Geo.-st., next White Horse Hotel.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF HUNTER'S HILL.—NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment upon all ratable property within this Borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of one shilling in the £ upon all such properties has been levied by the said Council.
NOTICE is also given, that a COURT of PETTY SESSIONS will be holden at 10 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the 24th July next, at the Police Court, Ryde, to which any person feeling aggrieved can appeal, on giving seven days' notice to the Council.
JAMES SEYMOUR, Council Clerk.
July 12th, 1875.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—The MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street (next Brigade Office), advance money at the most reasonable rates upon all kinds of tangible securities, BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION, and NOTES OF HAND, repayable by instalments extending over any period, to meet the borrower's convenience, with the option of renewal. In all cases the strictest confidence may be relied on, and advances concluded on the day applied for. To tradesmen and others commencing business this office offers peculiar advantages.
Written communications promptly attended to.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY
Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCE MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUUM LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law cost, or publicity; also on deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted; interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special Rates on application.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices, Park-street, one door from George-street.

£2200 WANTED, on freehold property, in Rockhampton, worth £4000. Particulars from Principal, Post Office, Sydney.

MONEY.—REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, cabs, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrower's own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

EQUITABLE PERMANENT B. BUILDING SOCIETY, 284, Pitt-street.—Deposits of money are being received, which bear interest at 6 and 7 per cent., according to arrangement. THOS. MILLER, Manager.

MONEY.—To Civil Servants, Merchants, Importers, and others. Advances made on salaries, importations, merchandise, and other tangible securities. Confidential, 13½, Macquarie-place.

MONEY to Lend on mortgage of freehold or leasehold property, bills of sale negotiated, approved bills discounted on reasonable terms. J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

TENDERS.

TENDERS.—The Municipal Council of Maryborough, Queensland, invite TENDERS for the Lease of their Wharfs for a term of three years. The wharfs are three in number, each having a frontage to deep water, and may be leased separately. Tenders will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Maryborough, up to noon, TUESDAY, the 31st August. For further particulars, apply GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, &c., Sydney.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Town Clerk.

CITY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, North-terrace, Adelaide.—TENDERS are invited (in consequence of the death of Mrs. Shakespeare) for the Goodwill of this extensive and lucrative business extending over a period of 18 years; also, for the remainder of the term of the lease of 13 years. The furniture, &c., will be offered at a valuation. Tenders to be sent to Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Town Hall, Adelaide, not later than the 15th July next, from whom particulars may be obtained.

TENDERS wanted for Plastering and Cementing three Houses, Bent-street, Paddington. Plans and specifications to be seen at Tradesman's Arms, Paddington, and all Tenders lodged.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of two Shops at Newtown, to the 15th instant. Brickwork, labour, and material. Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. C. CROOK'S, Eliza-street, Newtown, where tenders will be received.

TENDERS required by the 14th instant, for the erection of a VILLA at Petersham. 1st, Stone and brickwork. 2nd. Carpenter and joiner. 3rd. Painter and glazier. 4th. Or the whole in one sum. For plan, &c., apply to J. J. PHELPS, 366, Riley-street.

TENDERS will be received, until the 21st instant, for the erection of a House on Ultimo. Plans and specifications at A. L. ELPHINSTONE'S, Architect, 305, George-street.

ST. FRANCIS'S GUILD AUSTRALIAN BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.—TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, from Medical Gentlemen for attendance on the members of the above Society and their families, with or without medicine. For further particulars, apply to the President, Mr. GILCHRIST, No. 9, Dixon-street.
JAMES C. HILL, Secretary.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have, this day, admitted Mr. WILLIAM CLARK (late of Messrs. Ettershank, Egglestone, and Co., of this city), as a PARTNER in our firm; and the business in future will be conducted under the style of MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CO.
Agents for Messrs. Ettershank, Egglestone, and Co.
July 1, 1875.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 2 BATTERY assemble with carbines, Hyde Park, TUESDAY, 13th, at 7.30 p.m. Those sent in for inspection will be re-issued.
P. TALBOT, Captain.

ENGINEERS.—Special Company Committee MEETING, To-night, 7.30. Match with Melbourne Engineers.

NO. 1 CO. 1st BATTALION. Committee meet after drill. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

5 CO., 1st REGIMENT.—Drill, TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, 7.30 sharp. WM. JOHNSTON, Captain.

NO. 6 CO. 1st REGIMENT.—DRILL, TO-NIGHT, at Hyde Park, at 7.30, when the subscriptions due up to last quarter will be collected. Every member requested to attend.
J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

GLEBE CO.—Special DRILL, TO-NIGHT, at which every member is requested to attend. Inspection on SATURDAY, 17th.
JOHN MACKINTOSH, Captain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN (bachelor) with a fixed income of £500 per annum, received by periodical remittances (of the certainty of which proof will be given), having fallen into pecuniary embarrassments, from which a little assistance will relieve him, desires to make over the whole of his income as security to anyone who will, for remuneration not usurious, kindly enter into his affairs and assist him. Honor, G. P. O., Sydney.

MATRIMONY.—Wanted, by a young Man, connected with a most flourishing business, a PARTNER for life; must be young and accomplished. Address, with photograph enclosed, to Cecil, General Post Office.

EMPTY BOTTLES for SALE. WILLIS'S CAFE, 388, George-street.

FOR SALE, good WATCH-DOG, Newfoundland and Retriever, 9 months. Apply 126, Oxford-street.

SPECTACLES, 1s pair; pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 663, George-st., Haym't.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d and 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

FISH. FISH.—Try our improved Fish TRAPS, that will catch them. EASTWAY, 417, George-street.

RATS. RATS.—Try our improved RAT TRAPS, at EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

PRESENTS.—The most elegant assortment of Parian STATUETTES in Sydney. E. Turner, Hunter-st.

WANTED, two well-bred SCOTCH TERRIER PUPS. Address Box 124, Post Office.

WANTED to Purchase 1 to 5000 acres LAND for grazing; S.Rlwy. Warren & Co., King & Pitt sts.

WANTED, HOTEL, central; good trade; also, 1 in sbrbs.; state price. Warren & Co., King and Pitt sts.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

BALMAIN.—EXCAVATION and STONE FOUNDATION for 5-roomed Cottage required. For particulars apply F. R. Robinson, White Horse Point; or 486, George-street, Sydney.

DRESSMAKING.—A vacancy for APPRENTICE. 5, Millsop-terrace, Macquarie-street, Albion Estate.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, an IMPROVER, to work lock-stitch machine. Miss Ramsay, Victoria-st.

DRAPERS.—A vacancy for a thorough first-class Business HAND as Shop-walker; none other need apply. Albion House, 398, George-street. Walter Long.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, LABOURERS, FENCERS, CARPENTERS, and PILE DRIVERS. Apply at once, to W. Wakeford, contractor, Murrurundi.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, BRICKMAKERS and BRICKLAYERS. Apply at once to W. Wakeford, contractor, Murrurundi.

IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking wanted. H. W. Webb, 253, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—TAMWORTH.—The "True Friendship" Lodge, M. U., requires the services of a skilful MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for its members (about 120), Dr. Taylor having left the district. A splendid opening presents itself; town population above 2000; large suburban population; only one doctor at present, and only one other within a radius of 60 miles. Address The Secretary, Oddfellows' Hall, Tamworth.

NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply after 12 o'clock, Mrs. Markey, 12, Regent-street, Botany Road, near Railway Station.

REQUIRED, a Visiting GOVERNESS, to teach English, French, music, and drawing. Apply to Mrs. Jeanneret, Clarke-street, Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

SALESWOMAN, for the Fancy counter, wanted—an experienced hand. T. Baker, draper.

TO JOINERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS. E. Reynolds, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO BUTCHERS—as small Goods Man and Shopman; can drive; by young man, 98, Market-street.

TAILORESSES (Coat and Trousers) wanted; good wages given. Apply 418, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, MACHINISTS. S. A. Shipway, 54, Margaret-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Trouser HANDS. S. A. Shipway, 54, Margaret-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Coat, Vest, Trousers Hands, Shop and Orders. Smith and Co., 46, Parramatta-st.

UPHOLSTERER wanted. J. Newton, 83, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, CHIEF OFFICER, and COOK. Apply on board barquentine Monarch, Baltic Wharf.

WANTED, PARTNER, to join Gentleman in bringing out Patent. Warren and Co., King & Pitt sts.

WANTED, a best SADDLE HAND. J. Brush, 407, George-street. Constant employment.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST for leather work. T. Taylor, 4, Market-street West.

WANTED, PLUMBER and GASFITTER; constant employment. J. Hawkesford, 63, Market-st.

WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER, for two hours in the evening. Box 135, Post Office.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Plumbing and Iron working. R. Chandler, 121, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a STAIRCASE HAND. Apply Belmore Park Hotel, Gipps-street.

WANTED, a first-class UPHOLSTERER. Apply Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a PAINTER and PAPERHANGER. Good hands. Monday, North Shore.

WANTED, an IRONMONGER for a country store, able to assist in the grocery. Apply, with testimonials, to J. B. Holdsworth, Market-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HIGHLY respectable young Person will give her services for a passage to England. A. B. C., HERALD.

A LADY desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Visiting Governess; references. A.W., 644, George-street.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, or good General Servant, by woman, with little boy; low wages. 98, Market-st.

AS SECOND STEWARD, &c., by competent Man, in return for passage to England. 98, Market-street.

A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly domesticated, desires a SITUATION to assist a lady in household duties. Salary no object. Address Ada, Post-office, West Maitland.

A YOUNG Person, fully competent, well recommended, would give her SERVICES to a family or lady in exchange for a Passage to England. Address, A. M., HERALD Office.

BY a young Man, as GARDENER, and useful in house; small salary; town or country. 98, Market-st.

DISENGAGED, plain Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. M. A., Post-office, Balmain.

GOVERNESS.—Re-engagement desired. Resident or Daily. English, French, &c. Refs. Study, HERALD.

THE Rev. W. J. M. HILLYAR, B.A., late Scholar of Brasenose Coll., and Graduate in Honours, Oxford and late Lecturer in Latin at the Sydney Grammar School, has two mornings disengaged. 5, Belgrave-ter., Darlinghst.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, a SITUATION, on a station. C. F. S., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener, by a single man. Address, S. S., Pierce, William-street.

WAITING Engagement, a competent DRESSMAKER, by week. Address A. B., Hill's, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a House and Parlour Maid; good refs. Mrs. Dunn, 284, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, WASHING or Scrubbing. 165, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Housemaid or nurse in a gentleman's family; 18 months good character. S. B., Missenden Road, Newtown.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as Cook, or Cook and Laundress, in a small family; highest references can be given. Apply to Mrs. Lyons, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as COOK or HOUSEKEEPER. Open for a week. Apply to A., 192, Cumberland-street, Sydney. Good references.

WANTED, by Advertiser, SITUATION as Housekeeper either in town or country; salary secondary consideration. Address M. W., Pierce, Stanley and Yurong streets.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A YOUTH wanted, accustomed to Clothing Business. M. Goldstein, 217, Lower George-street.

BOY wanted. Palmer and Weeks, writers, gilders, and decorators, 141, King-street East.

FIRST-CLASS WAITER wanted, for the Royal Hotel, Goulburn. Good references required.

FARM LABOURER wanted, well used to horses. Apply Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-street.

HOUSE and Parlour Maids wanted. Nurses and General Servants. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER, also Governess, required. Australasia Agency, 211, Castlereagh-street.

NEEDLE HANDS wanted. Downshire-terrace, Palmer-street, Oxford-street.

REQUIRED, for two in family, a Working HOUSEKEEPER. Apply, with references, No. 1, Wrenville-terrace, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, who understands horses. Drew and Co., 35, Erskine-street.

WANTED, strong BOY to milk and make himself useful. 135, Prince-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. No. 2, George-street Markets.

WANTED, an active BOY. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD; one used to the tailoring preferred. S. Friedman, 32, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, 3 strong LADS, used to striking; no smokers need apply. Penny's Iron Works, Glebe.

WANTED, respectable LAD, to the ironmongery business; references required. Foy, 278, George-st.

WANTED, 2 respectable YOUTHS, as boarders in Catholic family, 207, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a young Girl as NURSE. Kangaroo Hotel, George and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Corner of Riley and Devonshire streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, two respectable young GIRLS for housework and bar. 121, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable tidy Girl, as General SERVANT. Shamrock Hotel, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for general housework. Mrs. Lackersteen, 6, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL for housework. Apply, 103, Botany-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL to mind one child, and be useful. 58, King-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL for the Machine-room. 4, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Mrs. Martin, Bakewell-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID, apt with the needle. Mrs. Treeve, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, thorough HOUSEMAID, accustomed to wait table. 5, Bent-st., next Australian Club.

WANTED, a General SERVANT and NURSEMAID. Mrs. F. Barden, Cook's River.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for the country. Apply Drew and Co., 35, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. H. Hicks, Darling-street East, Balmain, near Ferry.

WANTED, a Girl as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Dingle, Paddington, near Tollbar.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 129, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Asher, Elizabeth-street, opposite Belmore Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for Woollahra. Apply, after 10, to Mr. Howes, 428, George-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANTS, town, suburbs. Mrs. Whitbread, 186, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Hopson, 598, George-street. Apply at once.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; family small. Apply Mrs. L. Goldring, 291, George-st.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID. Apply 81, Victoria-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, also Nurse; references. Manila House, Bourke-st., S. H. R.

WANTED, for the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, a respectable and competent BARMAID.

WANTED, a competent House and Parlour MAID, Mrs. Philips, 146, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Treeve, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS, take family's washing; reference required. Mrs. M. Levy, 1, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, Laundress, to take a family's washing; ref. required. 311, Upper Dowling-st., Darlinghst.

WANTED, good smart WAITRESS; good wages. Town Hall Dining Rooms, 479, George-street.

WANTED, a SUB-MATRON, for an asylum. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, for the grocery. John Crowe, grocer, Botany Road.

WANTED, a young MAN, to be generally useful. Flower Pot, York-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make tracings. E. Hughes, architect, 11, Regent-street.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, two MEN accustomed to work in market garden. P. Hogan, Randwick.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN; no drunkard. Apply White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, an elderly Woman, as General SERVANT, about 10 miles from Sydney. Apply 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Parliament Houses.

WANTED, a COOK, who understands her business. Apply to Lady Deas Thomson, Barham, Bourke-street, between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to milk a cow and assist about a house. Apply to J. R. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent, respectable Woman as NURSE; three children, and to assist in housework. Hope Cottage, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, between 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, young Woman, as General SERVANT; must be domestic and trustworthy; reference required. Australian Joint Stock Bank, corner of Redfern and Botany streets, between hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED, good-tempered trustworthy PERSON to assist managing household; low wages, but good home; open till 14th instant. Address, G. F. T., HERALD office.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, and a NURSE GIRL, both to assist in housework, references required. Apply to Mrs. R. Jones, Stoneleigh House, 297, Upper Dowling-street.

WANTED, Married Couples for the Clarence, 2 Garden Labourers for Newcastle; Farm Servants for Moruya River; Female Servants for Baraba, Clarence River, Bega, Singleton, Newcastle, Murrurundi, Sydney and suburbs, also several useful strong lads. Glue's Labour Agency, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, for families and gentlemen. No. 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant. 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS.—To LET, a nice furnished BEDROOM, with whole or partial board. 146, Bourke-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 236, Darlinghurst Road.

A LARGE BEDROOM, with dressing-room, vacant. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street North.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a gentleman; no children. 214, Cumberland-street, Church-hill.

A SUITE of ROOMS vacant on 13th (Tuesday). Tenby House, next to Petty's Hotel.

BEDROOMS to LET, well furnished, 4s per week. Apply 202, George-street North.

BEDROOM to LET, furnished. Apply 80, Oxford-street.

COMFORTABLE BEDS, or private Board and Residence, for single men. 503, Pitt-street South.

FRONT BEDROOM vacant, in private family. 273, Crown-street, Surry Hills, off Oxford-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant. Apply 10 Bridge-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without board. 116, Stanley-street, between Palmer and Bourke sts.

FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM vacant; terms mod. 162, Bourke-st., two doors N. of Wm.-st.

FRONT BEDROOM, for one or two respectable men. 30, Burton-street, off Oxford-street.

LINDUM HOUSE.—APARTMENTS vacant. 148, Castlereagh-street North.

PRIVATE Board and Residence; large front room vacant, suitable for 2 gentlemen. 207, Macquarie-st.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Button's, 18, Wynyard-square, near Pfahlert's Hotel.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE; single rooms. 58, King-street.

TO LET 1 or 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, use of kitchen. 38, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, two large front ROOMS, the parlour furnished. Corner of Morehead-street, Redfern.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM for two single gentlemen. Apply 70, York-street.

TO LET, large front ROOM, with use of kitchen, 53, Mary-street.

TO LET, 3 (three) large ROOMS, partly furnished, at moderate rent. Apply Dorman, broker, near Raglan-street, Botany Road, Waterloo.

VACANCIES, Cambridge House, Jamison-street. Terms, 21s. Plunge and shower baths.

328, CROWN-ST., Surry Hills, opposite Reservoir. Vacancies for 3 gentlemen. Terms moderate.

WANTED, two unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen. M., Post-office, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, COTTAGE, at foot of Ferry-road; 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to G. T. Bean, on the premises.

HOMEBUSH.—Furnished COTTAGE, kitchen, &c., 8 minutes' walk from the station. Fern Cottage.

RAMSAY'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY.
TENEMENTS
OFFICES and STORES
FARMS
ALLOTMENTS
TO LET AND FOR SALE.
ESTATES PURCHASED ON COMMISSION.
N.B.—INSURANCES EFFECTED. 410, George-st.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL to LET; would suit for a casino or amateur entertainment. 191, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, a SHOP and large ROOM. 44, King-street West. Good business stand.

TO LET, one of John Young's Houses, Elizabeth-place, top of William-street.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, new, foot Albion-street—bathroom, wash-house, &c. [illegible], King-street.

TO LET, a nice 3-roomed COTTAGE, 51, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills, south end of Crown-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 5, Kidman-terrace, Bourke-street. Apply C. Kidman and Son, Oxford-street.

TO LET, Furnished HOUSE, containing 5 rooms and kitchen. H. Richardson, John-street, Woollahra.

TO LET, two four-roomed HOUSES, with balconies. Apply No. 124, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a 5-roomed HOUSE, furnished. Apply 15, Winslow-terrace, Rushcutter Bay.

TO LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, &c., No. 63, Bank-street, Chippendale. Next door; or J. J. Farr, Redfern.

TO LET, the Tambaroora DINING-ROOMS, adjoining the hotel; immediate possession. Apply at the hotel. To a suitable tenant terms reasonable.

TO LET, Darling Road, Balmain, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, large detached room, kitchen, servant's room; vacant ground, well, &c. Rent, 15s. Apply to Mr. Jaques, Pearson-street, Balmain; or 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, THE RETREAT, Wilson-street, Newtown (next Miss Garret's school), is a stone house, containing 7 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stables, &c. Mr. Daly, at Newton, Brother's, Pitt-street.

TO LET, large double-fronted SHOP, 678, Brickfield-hill, fitted up with shop and gas fittings, next door Mr. Edward Hordern's. Apply by letter to L. Hordern, Potts Point.

TO GARDENERS.—To LET, the gardens in Double Bay, known as Guilfoyle's. The proprietor is prepared to put the greenhouses in order, and to put a small Cottage up. Apply to Mr. CAMPBELL, Mort's Dock offices, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.
This rate is for payment in advance.
N.B.—For credit the charge will be £2 16s per annum.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news-agents.

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